STRAWBERRIES

and other fruit plants

1915

L·J·FARMER

PULASKI, N.Y.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Handy Shipping Packages

THE picture above shows the usual styles of packages that we use for shipping plants. The small bundle is the common package where 25 to 200 plants are shipped by parcel post. The basket is used for small shipments by express and also for orders of the same size by parcel post. Most of our orders are shipped in these half-bushel market baskets. We buy them by the carload. They are light and easily handled and not only save on express charges but make a handy basket for our customers to use for various purposes after the plants are removed from them. Large orders of strawberry plants are shipped in crates and other plants in boxes and barrels. We make no charge for packages or packing materials.

Postage Must Be Paid on Parcel Post Orders

Formerly we made a uniform charge of 25 to 30 cents per 100, in addition to the price of the plants, to defray the expense of sending strawberry plants by mail. The postage then cost us 8 cents per pound, regardless of distance. Since the parcel post zone system now applies to plants and seeds, we cannot any longer make this uniform charge. It will be seen that packages sent to customers who live nearer than the fifth and sixth zones will not require postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound, while packages sent to the 7th and 8th zones will require more than 8 cents per pound. As it seems impossible to arrive at any uniform scale, I advise that customers have their parcel post packages sent C. O. D. for the amount of postage. This not only fixes matters so that you pay just the actual postage which it costs, but it practically insures your package from loss in the mails. We have hundreds of uninsured packages lost in the mails every year.

If patrons are short of money when they wish to send in their orders, they can send us just one-fourth the total amount with the order and we will send the plants C. O. D. for the balance and cost of postage. The advantage of parcel post is that your order is delivered right to your door, while you have to go to the express office for your package unless you live within the delivery limits of a city.

FEB 1 1910

Faults as Well as Virtues

The descriptions in this catalogue are written as accurately and as conscientiously as though I was seeking the same information for my own benefit. Many people write me that my catalogue is unlike others, that it contains real information and describes the faults as well as the virtues of different varieties. I can only say that life is too short to try to mislead. To those unacquainted with me, I will state that I have been in the plant and fruit business for 31 years, beginning when a boy of 17 years. Our business is undoubtedly one of the largest of its kind in the world. Only two other concerns in the United States anywhere near approach us in annual sales.

Our farm is a veritable experiment station; our office a practical school of Horticulture. We test nearly all the new varieties as they come out and answer thousands of questions every year from prospective patrons all over the world.

The past summer has been quite unfavorable for the successful propagation of fruit plants in many sections of the United State, due to excessive drouths. With us, the rains came just at the right time and we have now growing on our farm and under our control, the largest and finest supply of plants that we have ever offered. We solicit trade from all planters, whether they want one dozen plants or one hundred thousand.

Please Read This Before Ordering

Prices

The prices in this catalogue are as reasonable as one would expect to get good plants, well dug and properly packed. In no other article of merchandise should quality count for more than in plants, since their first cost at highest prices, is trifling compared to the labor and expense that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain rate any more than good cloth at shoddy prices. It is our sincere wish that plants not only please you when received, but when coming into bearing.

When Ordering

Please use the order sheet and return envelope which are always inclosed in every catalogue. Fill out the order sheet carefully and write your name and address plainly. Be sure to give complete and accurate shipping address if different from postoffice. Write your letters on a separate sheet of paper, not on the order sheet. Be sure to sign your name. We receive many letters each year with no name or address attached to them. The writers probably think it strange that we do not answer their letters. I cannot impress upon my customers too much, the importance of using printed letter heads and envelopes in their regular correspondence.

Agents and Club Orders

We employ no salaried agents, but this does not prevent a person from going among his neighbors and selling to them at dozen and hundred prices and ordering of us at our 100 and 1,000 rates. When neighbors club together, they not only save by getting goods at lowest wholesale prices, but they also save several express bills.

How to Send Money

We don't care how remittances are made to us provided we can turn them into real money. We prefer that payments be made by postoffice, express or bankers' money orders, draft on New York or by registered letter, but will receive small amounts in postage stamps and currency, also private checks on local banks. We will not become responsible for cash or stamps sent by

ordinary letter without registering. As an inducement for our customers to go to the trouble of purchasing money orders or hank drafts, we will allow you to deduct the cost of the fee which is eharged you, from the amount sent us.

Payments

Payments for plants and other goods listed in this eatalogue, must be made before goods are shipped, unless otherwise agreed to. We will book orders and hold goods until wanted, provided one-fourth amount accompanies the order. We will send goods C. O. D. by either mail or express, provided one-fourth of the whole amount of the order is sent when the order is made. Please do not ask us to trust you for goods. We have not the time or the capital to transact a credit business, and furthermore, we find that plants bought on credit do not do as well usually as those that are paid for when they are ordered. You run no risk in sending your money to us. We have been nearly 32 years in buildlng up our business and are known to the public.

How We Send Plants

We follow the instruetions of our patrons as far as possible when they direct us to ship in a certain way, hut when we can save them something, we will use our discretion. Since our last catalogue was issued, plants and seeds have come under the fourth class in the mail service and are now sent by parcel post under the zone system, same as any merchandise. Formerly it was one cent for 2 ounces or eight cents per pound, regardless of the distance. Now a package In the first and second zones costs five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound, while In the 8th zone it is 12c per pound. Thus a five-pound package to Oswego now costs 9c and a five-pound package to San Francisco, 60 cents. The express rate to distant polnts is much cheaper than the parcel post. We advise using the express when possible, as the parcel post Is In many places overerowded and is not yet quite perfeeted. Only 20 pounds can he sent in one paekage by parcel post, but baskets and boxes can be sent as well as bundles. Large shipments should always be ordered by express or freight. Elsewhere in this catalogue we give tables showing express and pareel post rates to different points.

Plants for Canada and Foreign Countries

We have always had a splendid trade in Canada, which we have appreeiated. The Canadian government now charge us 15 eents per pound duty on all catalogues which we mail into that eountry in addltion to the regular postage of 8 cents per pound. Thus every pound of catalogues that goes into Canada costs us 23 cents in postage and duty. The government now prohibits sending plants into Canada by mail. They must all be sent by either express or freight. In order to get plants through within a reasonable time, we have to make out two invoices, to send with each shipment. Plants are admitted into Canada only through the following ports and between dates mentioned. Vancouver, B. C., from October 1st to May 1st; Niagara Falls, Ontario, from October 1st to May 15th; Wlnipeg, Manitoba; North Portal, Sask., and St. John, N. B., from Mareh 15th to May 15th, and from September 26th to December 7th. We advise that all shipments that go by Niagara Falls, be sent through J. A. Newport & Co., custom house brokers, at that plaee. They will see to the necessary business and only charge the consignee a moderate fee. Duty on plants to Canada is 20 per eent. advalorem, to be paid by the purchaser. We used to have a good trade in Mexico until war upset things in that country. We expect that the European war will destroy whatever trade we had with those nations. Parcel post rates to foreign countries with whom we have pareel post relations, such as England, Japan and Germany, is 12 eents per pound.

People with No Experience in Fruit Culture

Often leave the selection of varieties entirely with us. If you will merely state your conditions as near as possible, whether for home use or market, and the kind of soil, we will endeavor to select for you the proper varieties. Send $1.00, $5.00, $10.00, or whatever you wish to invest and we will do our very best to please you.

Our Plants True to Name

We exercise great care to have all plants true to name and reliable. We personally inspected the growing fields during the summer season. However, if for any cause, plants should become mixed before they leave our packing houses, we stand ready to either refill the order with a new lot of plants or return the money paid for them, but we cannot become liable beyond the original amount paid us. Mistakes will sometimes happen, even in the best regulated establishments.

Substituting Varieties

In unusual cases we sometimes find it necessary to put in another kind in place of the one ordered. This is due to our running short of the variety, or inability to get them dug at the proper time. There are many varieties that are practically the same or closely resemble each other in appearance and value. In such cases, we always endeavor to select varieties of equal or superior value to those ordered. If you do not wish us to exercise this right, please mark your order sheet plainly, "No Substitution."

Orders Out of the Regular Season

The regular season for shipping plants, trees and vines is March, April and May for spring, and October and November for autumn. We however, make a specialty more than any other house we know, of furnishing plants outside of the regular planting and shipping season. It is our ultimate intention to be able to fill orders for any of our products at any time that the purchaser wants them. If you want pot-grown or layer strawberry plants in July, August or September, or extra large plants of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries or other plants for immediate fruiting, correspond with us for prices. We also furnish large strawberry plants of the Fall-bearing kind with fruit on them, for exhibitions, any time during the fall season; and transplanted strawberry and raspberry plants in June and July. For anything in our line not expressly listed in this catalogue, please correspond for information and prices.

Our County the Home of the Strawberry

Oswego County, where we live, is the banner county in the State for the strawberry. The climate is cool and invigorating. The peculiar nature of the soil and the favorable climate bring the strawberries grown here to the highest state of perfection in flavor and appearance. Our strawberries took first prize at the Chicago World's Fair and always receive the highest awards wherever shown. An exhibition of our strawberries at the Nurserymen's Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, last June was the wonder and admiration of all those present. Our plants are likewise healthier and heavier rooted than those grown in warmer and less favorable places. Berries from Oswego County are famous in all the leading markets of the East—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

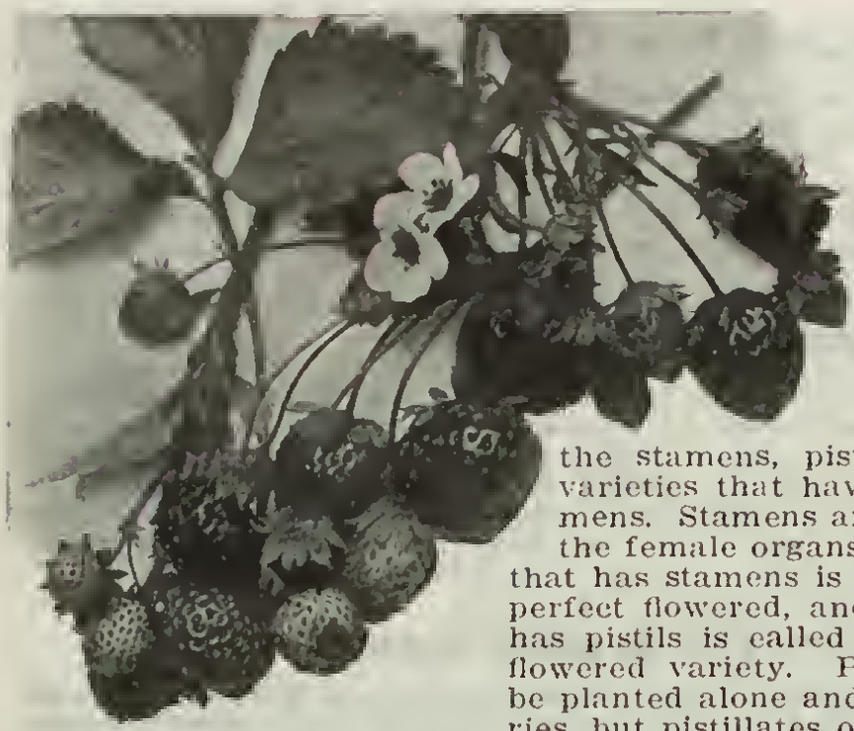
Our Location and Facilities

Our residence, office and packing house are located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a thriving village of about 2,500 inhabitants. Pulaski has nearly all the modern improvements, such as electric lights natural gas, city water and paved streets. We are furnished with electricity for power and light by the Niagara Power Company, located on Salmon River, which flows through our town. Immense dams, tunnels and power houses have been built all along the river and electricity generated here is now used for the street lights and electric railways of Syracuse and other cities. Pulaski is sure to become a large town and is one of the most desirable places to locate near. The recent hard times that have effected nearly every section of the country have not been felt in Pulaski at all. We have the Bell Telephone, Western Union and Postal Telegraphs, the New York Central R. R., and American Express. Oswego is 25 miles west, Watertown 35 miles north, Utica 61 miles east and Syracuse 38 miles south of us. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank.

Address all letters and orders to

L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.



Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 25c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the result. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents, the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quality and quantity of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from one acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either eorn or potatoes will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed erops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induees fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst inseet enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the eorn crop, thus getting the manure thoroughly ineorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only coneentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, beeause we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 feet. Set this distance, an aere will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep tho ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall.

In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in thc spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soll. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per eent phos. acid and 10 per eent potash as is possible. We cover the field with straw or some other mulch about Decemher 1st for winter proteetion. This also acts as a earpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if earefully removed from over thc plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the aere under spceial treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to thc acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Speeial varieties often yield from $500 to $1,000 to the aere in Oswego eounty. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and stieks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 aeres in ordinary crops.

A good plant. Plenty of fine, fibrous roots.

Important

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to $10.00 or more, we allow patrons to sclect 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates, and also give free one copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish, free, all boxes, erates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders, which is a considerable item and for which an extra charge is often made by most nurserymen.

Perfect or Staminate

Imperfect or Pistillate

August Luther

Farmer's List of Selected Varieties

Extra Early Varieties

Enrly Oznrk (Per.)—This wonderful strawberry originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri and was introduced by us several years ago. We consider it the best extra early variety for strong rich soil that we have ever fruited. The plants are strong sturdy growers, making short stocky runners and every plant will root. The foliage is tall and rank growing and can be distingulshed among hundreds of different varieties by its peculiar appearance. The berries are produced in enormous quantities very early in the season. It begins to ripen early and is gone before late varieties come on. The berries are deep red clear through, fine for shipping or canning. With us, the berries ripen as early as Excelsior, are as large as Sample, and as productive as Glen Mary. The last pickings are nearly as large with us as the first. If this variety does as well with other growers as it does with us, the demand for plants will soon be almost unlimited. The fruit is very similar to the old Wilson in color, firmness and everything except size. The Ozark is one of our largest varieties. We have a fine stock of genuine plants. Price, 25 for 50c., 100 for $1.50, 1,000 for $10.

Excelsior (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60e; 1,000 for $4.50.

Johnson's Enrly (Per.)—25 for 25e; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Earliest (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60e; 1,000, $4.50.

Michel's Enrly (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $4.50.

August Luther (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Beeder Wood (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Early Market (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Ewell's Enrly (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Early Queen (Per.)—25 for 25e; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Onkes Enrly (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Early Ozark

Enrly Jersey Ginnt (Per.) Originated by W. F. VanFleet, associate editor of the Rural New Yorker. Growers on light sandy soils claim it even better than the Early Ozark. We have it growing, but have not fruited it yet. A prominent New Jersey fruit grower describes it as follows: "Ripens with the very earliest. Berries very large, brilliant scarlet crimson, conical with pointed tip, colors all over at once, has delightful aroma, and rich, mild wild strawberry flavor. Large green calyx or "burr," hence exceedingly showy and attractive. Blossoms large, open rather late and staminate. Plant a strong grower with large leaves on a long pliant stem, and a heavy yielder. The largest and best very early variety." 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1.000, $20.00.

Ashtahula, Ohio, Nov. 7th, 1914.

The Americus plants I obtained from you did nicely. Some people to whom I showed them said they never heard of fall bearing strawberries.

Mrs. F. H. Dorman.

Second Early Varieties

Missionary (Per.)— 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Virginia (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—This is the variety for the "millions." It will adapt itself to any soil or kind of culture and is more largely distributed than any variety we know. Especially adapted for the average farmer who has little time for the strawberry bed. If you set them out and hoe them once, you will get some strawberries, many more than you deserve. If you put them on very rich soil, keep most of the runners cut and give them good culture; they will rival the Marshall in size, flavor and general appearance. We sell more plants of the Dunlap every year than of any other variety. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Warfield (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Chipman (Per.) — A large light colored attractive glossy berry, one of the best of the second early kinds for market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Success (Per.—Large, light colored, very productive and fine for near market; 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.

Marshall (Per.)—Dark colored, very large, finest flavored of all. Requires the best of care and rich soil. The gentleman's berry. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1,000, $8.00.

Chipman

Climax (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Crescent (Imp.)—Vigorous plants, enormously productive. Berries medium in size, light colored, succeeds everywhere. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $4.50.

Haverland (Imp.)—A long light colored berry with small calyx, showing up nicely on account of its bright glossy color. Does best on heavy soils and is considered the most productive berry in cultivation, with possibly the exception of Warfield. 25 for 25c; 100, 75; 1,000, $6.00.

Clyde (Per.)—Large, light glossy red berries. Plants enormously productive. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Early Jersey Giant (See page 6).

Parson's Beauty

SECOND EARLY—Continued.

Oom Paul (Per.)—One of the most valuable varieties for sandy soils. Very large, dark colored and firm. Plants enormously productive. Ripens real early; 25 for 25c; 100, 75e; 1,000, $6.00.

Gov. LaFollette (Per.)— 25 for 25c; 100, 60o; 1,000, $5.00.

Klondike (Per.)— A medium sized light colored berry, very popular along the south Atlantic coast, in the gulf states and in all warm climates. 25 for 25c; 100, 60e; 1,000, $5.00.

St. Louis (Per.)—A second early berry, similar in appearance to Clyde and Chipman. 25 for 25e; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Midseason Varieties

New Discovery (Per.) — A comparatively new variety originated by a famous fruit grower in Indiana and introduced by us several years ago. The plants are the strongest growers on our plaee, covering the ground with great large vigorous plants. It seems to require but very little fertilizer and eare to do its best. The plants stand fully one foot high in fruiting season and the great stems of berries are upright and easy for the pickers to get at. The berries are very firm and of a deep red color through and through. One of the best for shipping, canning and home eonsumption. If there is a berry superior to the Dunlap for the multitude, it is the New Diseovery. We are the only nurseryman who offers it yet. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.

Helen Davis (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Norwood (Per.)—A berry of the Marshall type but not the same. Will respond to rich soil and high culture and produce the most attractive berries you ever saw. Originated by the late N. B. White of Norwood, Mass. (the great grape specialist) and introduced by us in 1905 at $1.00 per plant. Mr. White claimed to have produced berries over 3 inches in diameter, four of which would crowd a quart basket. The Norwood never did very well with us but we have numerous letters from customers who report great success with it. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—One of the most successful varieties in cultivation. The plants are good growers and produce enormous crops of large berries that sell well in market. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Splendid (Per.)—Very strong, hardy, vigorous plants, very productive. Does well under partial neglect. Berries dark colored, medium sized and very firm. 25 for 25e; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Downings' Bride (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.

Buster (Per.)—25 for 25e; 100, 75e; 1,000, $6.00.

Cooper (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75e; 1,000, $6.00.

Jessie (Per.)—A very large berry of finest flavor, desirable for home use and fancy market; 25 for 25c; 100, 75e; 1,000, $6.00.

Bubach (Imp.)—Moderate plant maker. Berries very large, light colored and produced in enormous quantities very early in the season. 25 for 35o; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.

Wilson (Per.)—The old favorite canning berry, medium sized, dark colored rich red through and through, firm flesh. 25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Longfellow (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Highland (Imp.)—Enormously productive, reliable as a cropper. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Barrymore (Per.)—Plants are fine growers, reminding you of the Marshall. The berries are very large, deep rich red

New Discovery

MIDSEASON VARIETIES—Continued.

outside and inside and of the finest flavor. Barrymore is a large strawberry of exquisite flavor that can be produced in sufficient quantities to make it pay. 25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Three Ws, or W. W. W. (Per.)—Wonderfully reliable and productive. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Maryland Prize (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Oswego (Per.)—The plants are strong growers making a moderate number of runners, which are inclined to bunch together unless spread out and separated as they grow. It succeeds best on dry soils. I have seen immense crops growing on soils too poor to produce profitable crops of most varieties. The plants are very large, light colored and root deeply, having fleshy large roots. The berries are oblong, wedge shaped, light colored on the one side but deeper colored on the side next to the sun, but no white tips. The flavor is very mild and the flesh is meaty and of much substance. It is enormously productive and produces good crops for several years from the same field. I know of no better midseason berry for average soils and no berry will give better returns on light sandy or gravelly soils with good care. It is essentially the poor man's berry. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Barkley (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Dorman (Per.) — Similar to Oswego, 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.

Prolific.

Hummer (Per.)—Similar to Oswego, 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

New York (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Hundred Dollar (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Corsican (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Ryckman (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Pride of Michigan (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

McKinley (Per.)—Similar to Oswego. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Golden Gate (Per.)—An attractive large, glossy colored berry of the finest flavor. Plants vigorous and very productive. 25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

William Belt (Per.)—Large plants, enormously productive and fruit well the second year. Berries very large, fine flavored and much sought after by those who appreciate fine quality. 25 for 35c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $8.00.

Prolific (Per.)—A seedling raised at the Geneva, N. Y. Experimental station. It is a fine grower and the berries are very large and produced in prodigious quantities. Considered very desirable. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.

Winchell's Beauty (Per.)—Strong growing plants, very productive. Berries fine for home use or market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—A favorite in the South. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Ernest (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Kate (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

King Edward (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Lea (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Twilly (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Wonder (Per.)—25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00,

Winchell's Beauty.

1 Crescent, 2 Dunlap, 3 Americus, 4 Highland, 5 Helen Davis, 6 Jessie, 7 Beeder Wood, 8 Warfield, 9 Enormous, 10 Ridgway, 11 Splendid, 12 Wonder, 13 Wm. Belt, 14 Nick Ohmer.

MIDSEASON VARITIES—Continued.

Wolverton (Per.)—Originated in Canada. Plant a fine vigorous grower, making large plants. Berries very large, irregular and produced in great quantity. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Edgar Queen (Imp.)—Vigorous plants, very productive. Berries large, attractive, glossy and sell well in market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Gold Dollar (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Gibson (Per.)—Fine growing plant, very productive. Berries large, regular in shape, dark red flesh. Very popular in market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—Fine growing plant. Berries fine quality. 25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $6.00.

The Hub (Per.)—25 for $1.00; 100, $3.00.

Sharpless (Per.)—Very healthy growing plants. Berries extremely large, light colored, irregular, the standard for fine flavor. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Kellogg's Prize (Imp.)—Plants strong growers and enormously productive. The fruit is of high color, fine flavor, large to very large. It has a very long fruiting season, lasting from medium early to late. Blooms will stand more cold weather than most varieties. Should be planted near Aroma or some other sort that blossoms at same time, then the production of fruit will be enormous. 25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES—Continued.

Joe Johnson (Per.)—This new berry originated in Maryland about four years ago and has been well tested. Plants are vigorous growers, roots thick and long. Berries large and glossy, bright red. Fine for market. In localities where it is largely grown, buyers will not touch other varieties so long as they can get Joe Johnson. It is through fruiting by the time Gandy and Chesapeake begin to come into market. The berry has a bright green healthy calyx which adds to its beauty. The plants are unusually healthy and make good wide rows. It is sure a winner. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

White Strawberry (Per.) — This is a cultivated wild strawberry. The berries are small to medium in size and borne above the foliage. When picked the hull or calyx parts from the berry and they are all ready for the table. Very productive with us. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Fremont Williams.

Late Varieties

Ridgway (Per.)—An old variety which has always been a great favorite with us. The plants are very vigorous and when dug, remind one of asparagus roots, they are so large and fleshy. They produce an enormous crop of fruit. The fruit is medium to large in size, light red color, very glossy, attractive and as regular in shape as if turned out in a lathe. It is a fine variety for facing off the tops of the baskets, you can make them look like pictures. Does best on strong rich soils. On dry land the berries are small. On clay or lowlands, the berries are very large. The flavor is fine. It is a favorite with many of my customers. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Gibson

Gandy (Per.)—This is the standard late variety. Plants produce very long jointed runners and the young plants do not take root so readily as some varieties. Berries very large, firm and fine for late market. Does best on clay soils or lands that are inclined to be wet. The Gandy has produced many seedlings similar to but superior to it. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Big Joe (Per.) — A very large vigorous growing plant, producing berries in great abundance. Berries very large, attractive and sell well in market. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $8.00.

Emerson Joe (Per.)—Claimed by Mr. Emerson of Delaware to be a great improvement over the Joe. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $15.00.

Aroma (Per.)—The standard late strawberry of the United States. Plants good growers and enormously productive, producing the crop of fruit in a reasonable length of time. Berries very large, oblong, attractive and of fine flavor. Largely grown for market. 25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Baltimore (Per.)—A medium late variety of great promise, a rival to Chesapeake and Joe Johnson. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Sample (Imp.)—Plants large, vigorous and productive. Berries very large, dark colored and good shippers. A profitable berry for market. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Fremont Williams (Per.)—This is without qualification one of the finest strawberries we have ever grown. It is of the Gandy type, but does well on all kinds of soils. The plants are similar to Gandy in growth, but the berries are entirely distinct, and when picked in the basket attract the greatest attention. The berries are very large, blunt shaped, glossy and unsurpassed in beauty. This variety was more favorably commented upon by all of us last season than any other variety we grew. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $10.00.

LATE VARIETIES—Continued.

Fendall (Imp.)—Vigorous, healthy plants. Berries very large, light colored and produced in great quantity. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Heritage (Per.)—Strong growing plants, enormously productive of very large irregular shaped berries, very firm and good shippers. Lasts till very late. 25 for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Cardinal (Imp.)—25 for 25c; 100, 60c; 1,000, $5.00.

Brandywine (Per.)—Fine growing plant but not suited to all locations. Does best on well drained soils. Berries very large, beautiful when full grown, firm, deep rich dark crimson through the entire berry. One of the best where it succeeds. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Glen Mary (Per.)—The Glen Mary is a variety that succeeds only on well drained soils, such as gravel and sand. The plants become diseased on wet soils which affects the crop of fruit. The berries are very large, irregular in shape, with white tips, very firm and a good shipper. It is extremely popular with growers who succeed with it, because of its extra large size and productiveness. It is a poor flavored berry, but produces the quarts and this is what growers are after. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Heritage.

Enormous (Imp.) — Vigorous plants and very large berries, produced in great quantity. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Champion (Per.) — Vigorous plants that soon cover the surface with runners and young plants. The berries are produced very late, and will stand on the vines days after turning red before they have to be picked. The shape of the berry is very irregular, but on account of its attractive color, it sells well in market. Of poor flavor as generally grown. Does best on sand or dry gravel, but is in favor with many heavy land growers. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Big Joe.

Chesapeake (Per.)—Enormous plants, producing a fair crop of very large, smooth, glossy colored berries extremely late in the season. A choice variety, very popular in Maryland and near by states for fancy market. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1,000, $10.00.

Omega (Per.)—A large late berry of the Gandy type, a great improvement on that famous variety. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

OSWEGO. (See page 9).

LATE VARIETIES—Continued.

Parker Earle (Per.)—25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Rough Rider (Per.)—Introduced by us in 1900. The plants are of the Gandy type, but the berries remind us of the Wilson, only they are larger and are produced very late in the season. It is one of the finest kinds for canning that we know. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Belle (Per.)—Very large, irregular shaped berries produced after most kinds are done. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.

Florella (Per.) — 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Dickey (Per.)—Adapted for dry soils. Very large, light colored, glossy and attractive. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Oregon Iron Clad (Per.)—25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Doris (Per.)—A new variety originating at Hammonton, N. J. It is claimed by its originator to be the most profitable strawberry for market ever grown, having most all the desirable qualities of a market and home-use berry. 25 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00; 1,000 for $25.00.

Mascot (Per.)—Fairly good plant maker, the foliage resembling the Nick Ohmer. Very productive variety, the berries are very large and glossy red. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6.00.

Mascot.

Heeling-in Strawberry Plants. When strawberry plants are received before the field is prepared for them, they may be temporarily heeled-in, as shown in above illustration, about 10,000 plants to the square rod of ground.

Fall Strawberries, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Cabbage, Pumpkin, Melons, Pears, Apples and Peaches, photographed Sept. 15th, 1914.

Fall Bearing Varieties

Americus (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier, originated by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa. The plants are good growers when given good care and plenty of fertilizer. They are just about such plant producers as the old Bubach strawberry. The foliage is a light glossy green and very healthy. It bears a fine crop of fruit the year the plants are set out (in Aug., Sept., and October) and also a nice crop the next spring and the following fall. The crop in the fall of the first year does not discolor the roots or impair the plants for fruiting the next spring. The berries are medium to large in size, regular shaped, light glossy red and very beautiful. It is of the very finest flavor. A shortcake made from Americus in August or September is a dish fit for a king. The crop in June is even finer than the fall crop. This variety reminds me when in fruit of the Ridgway strawberry. It will bear good crops on any soil but does best on rich heavy soils with clay in their make up. Selected young plants 12 for 75c; 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1,000, $25.00. Heeled in: 1 yr. plants, 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Francis (Per.)—Raised in the same batch of seedlings with Americus. The individual plants are very similar in appearance, but are not so vigorous. The young plants are often very small but the old plants a year or more from setting, get very large and spread over quite a surface. Even more so than the Americus, the Francis often produces ripe berries on a runner before the young plant strikes root. The Francis is not often quite as good a runner as the Americus but will sometimes surpass that variety in producing young plants. The Francis requires very special care to make it do its best and when it does do its best, there is nothing in the fall bearing strawberry line that will equal it. I get more fruit from them than from any other variety, and visitors who come to see me will always select the Francis as their preference. The fact that others want the plants as fast as I can produce them and that I just as soon set them as to sell them at reduced prices, is what makes the price of Francis keep up from year to year. I would like to set several acres of this variety, but every year I find myself sold short of plants, not enough left to near set what acreage I would like. Last spring I managed to set an acre, by dividing up old plants, and the past fall our yield was simply marvellous and every one who came to see them in fruiting wanted plants. I seem to be about the only nurseryman who will bother with them, they don't produce enough plants for the other fellows. The berries of Francis are irregular in shape but very glossy and attractive. When we exhibit them, people often ask if they are varnished. It is so productive that I believe I can grow them at the rate of ten thousand quarts to the acre. It is the largest of all the fall bearing strawberries. The flavor is second only to Americus. Dozen, $1.50; 25 for $2.50; 100, $8.00; 1,000, $75.00.

Progressive (Per.) — The most vigorous growing plant of all the fall bearing strawberries. It is a seedling of Pan American crossed with Senator Dunlap, produced by Mr. Rockhill. The plants and fruit both closely resemble Dunlap in most respects. The berries are produced in great abundance and are of fair flavor when the weather is warm and sunshiny, but the flavor deteriorates much more than Francis or Americus when we have rainy or cold nasty weather. I have finally come to the conclusion that it is the most desirable variety for the common strawberry grower to tackle, of all the fall bearing varieties. It will grow better than the other varieties and produce fair returns of fruit when the others will fail. It is an immense yielder and you get a good many fine looking berries but there are a great quantity that never fully mature. We have an immense stock of plants and offer them at a reduced price. Dozen, 50c; 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $20.00.

Americus.

Superb (Per.)—The plants of the Superb are almost ideal growers. The runners are large, long, and produce plants in great abundance the first year. The yield of fruit will not be large unless most of these runners are removed as fast as they appear. The second year, the runners do not bother and there will be a large yield of fruit anyway. For best results, we advise that the runners of Superb be kept cut and the plants grown in hills. The berries are large, dark red, glossy and the most beautiful of all the fall bearing varieties. This year our plants were set about June 20th and did not make much run because it came on very dry. As a result, the crop of fruit was fine and the berries were very large. I had some very fine large specimens which I used to good advantage at expositions. I always prefer Superb to show off. The Superb is not of high flavor, but I prefer it to Progressive. The Superb is a seedling grown by Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. 12 for 75c; 25 for $1.25; 100 for $3; 1,000 for $20.

Productive (Imp.)—A seedling raised by Mr. Cooper. It is not as a fall bearing kind that this variety has attained its greatest popularity. It bears some berries the fall of the first year and a great quantity of them in the fall of the second year, but they are inferior in size, flavor and appearance to its spring crop. The spring crop of Productive is simply marvellous. The vines are literally loaded with berries which are of good size and of fine appearance. Being a pistillate, it stands more frost in blossoming time than staminate varieties and last year it bore an immense crop of fruit in June which sold for good prices, when other kinds of strawberries were near a failure. Dozen, 35c; 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Iowa (Per.)—25 for 75c; 100, $2.50.

Autumn (Imp.)—25 for 75c; 100, $2.50.

Pan American (Per.)—12 for $1.00; 25 for $1.50; 100, $5.00.

Five Years' Experience with Fall-Bearing Strawberries

I am surprised that there are so many people who do not understand about fall bearing strawberries, especially am I surprised that there are those who do not believe that there is such a thing in existence. This is why it seems necessary for me year after year to explain about them in my annual catalogue. Those who do understand about them and get tired by reading over and over again the same thing in these pages, can just pass by the discussion this year.

The first fall bearing strawberry of American origin was originated or rather discovered by Samuel Cooper of Western N. Y. in 1898. He found one plant of the old Bismarck strawberry with eleven runners. These were all bearing fruit in November. The plants were transferred to his garden and the characteristic of fruiting in the fall was retained from year to year. This plant was afterwards named the Pan American. Seeds of the Pan American were sown by Mr. Cooper and the Autumn, a pistillate variety, was produced. With the Autumn as a parent, numerous seedlings were produced by Mr. Cooper. His most famous seedling is Superb.

In 1904, Mr. Harlow Rockhill of Iowa crossed Pan American blossoms with pollen from the Louis Gauthier, a French variety,

and sowed the seeds in window frames in February, 1905. In August of that same year, he picked ripe berries from some of these seedlings. Two of the seedlings afterwards were named Francis and Americus. Other crosses were made by Mr. Rockhill with more or less success.

The one thing that distinguishes fall or everbearing strawberries from other kinds is that they blossom continuously every month from May until winter. You cut off the first crop of blossoms that appear in May and soon another crop will appear and this process will be kept up so long as growing weather continues. It stands to reason that if plants blossom, they will bear fruit and so we would naturally get fruit on these plants most every month from June until winter. By cutting the blossoms for a time say until the first of July or first of August, we conserve the energies of the plants and they bear a large crop all at once and continue to bear a fair crop until cut down by hard freezing weather. It usually takes about four weeks to get fruit after the blossom fails. If the plants are set real early in very rich soil, it will do to stop picking the blossoms July 1st and you will get a good crop of fruit in August and September, and a small quantity in October. If the plants are not set until well along in May, it is better to pick the blossoms until August 1st, then you will get large quantities of fruit in September and October. The fruit is better and sells better

Progressive.

in August and September than later and this is one reason why we advise early setting and allowing the plants to fruit in August. It should not be necessary for me to state that common summer bearing varieties of strawberries do not blossom again after the first crop of blossoms is cut off in May.

The fall bearing strawberry not only bears a good crop of fruit in the fall of the first year that the plants are set out, but it also bears a good spring crop the second year, like common kinds of strawberries, and in addition to this, it also bears a good crop of fruit in the fall of the second year. Thus you get with these varieties, three crops of fruit in the same space of time that it requires to get but one crop of fruit from the common varieties. All that is necessary to attain these ends is to set out genuine fall bearing kinds and give them continuous clean culture and plenty of fertilizer, for it stands to reason that they won't respond in this way if neglected in culture or manuring. We keep the cultivators and hoes going the same the second year as though it were a new set bed.

The fall bearing varieties being full of blossom material all the time, send out their blossoms earlier in the spring than other kinds and we get fruit from them earlier in the spring than from other kinds. The past June, we had berries, good pickings from the Progressive a week ahead of any other kinds

Strawberries in Corn Cutting Time.

One plant of Superb Strawberry, photographed Sept. 7th, 1913.

we had growing on the place. The fall bearing kinds bear fruit when others fall. Last year (1913) we had very severe frosts in blossoming time and most strawberries were a failure due to this. The fall bearing kinds bore a full crop in the spring although somewhat later than usual. It will be seen that if the blossoms are frozen off, another set will develop and you will get fruit sometime during the season anyway. This would be a distinct advantage in localities very subject to late spring frosts. I often get letters from parties way up in the mountains of Colorado and other places saying that it is next to impossible for them to get strawberries to fruit on account of the late spring frosts. With the fall bearing kinds, you can get a crop, provided you have four or five weeks between the periods of frost. It may not be necessary to have even as long a time as this, for strawberries are only destroyed when the blossom is in that delicate stage soon after opening. After the berry is set and partly developed, it will stand quite a frost.

Superb.

One of the great points in favor of fall bearing strawberries is their exhibition value. When placed on exhibition at fairs or horticultural shows in the fall, they attract the greatest attention. People go right by the plates of apples, pears, peaches and other fruits to take a good look at the strawberries shown at such an unseemly time. I have exhibited fall bearing strawberries at the N. Y. State Fair in Syracuse for four seasons. Every succeeding year there seems to be more interest shown. The past fall (September) I showed two barrels with plants growing from their sides, besides plates of fruit and also berries in crates and baskets. One of the barrels, filled with plants of the Superb variety, is shown on the back cover of this catalogue. We had a crowd around our display of fall bearing strawberries continuously and the questions that were asked were too numerous to mention.

The past season was the most strenuous we have ever had, so far as the elements was concerned. It was extremely dry and almost impossible to make the plants throw runners even with the best of care and fertilizing. We did not pick as many berries as in 1913, due, not to the drouth, but the white grubs which got into our patches of fall bearing berries and destroyed several acres of them. The demand for fruit was far beyond our ability to supply and we did not sell a quart for less than 25 cents.

We are quite confident that the fall bearing strawberry proposition is a good one for the person who will take hold of it intelli-

STRAWBERRIES (Continued.)

gently and attend to all the details thoroughly. We are going to set more acres in 1915 than ever before.

It is only fair to mention here that fall bearing strawberries do not succeed equally well in all places as they do with us. We rarely ever have a complaint from any section except the extreme South. They succeed on the Pacific coast, in Canada and all through the North, but from the Gulf States, we receive some complaints that they are nearly if not quite a failure. We cannot account for this. In many locations our customers seem to have even better success with them than we do ourselves.

What Our Customers Say

"The Americus and Superb are well filled with blossoms and berries now."—J. S. WRIGHT, Brooklyn, Pa., August 20, 1914.

"The fall bearing strawberry plants have blossomed very abundantly and I had berries to eat on my table yesterday and some before that."—P. H. WHITBECK, West Coxsackie, New York, October 12, 1914.

"The Americus has borne enough to prove its worth and the flavor is fine."—O. BROMFIELD, Asheville, North Carolina, August 31, 1914.

"My fall bearing plants are doing nicely."—MRS. N. P. WILKINS, Newton Falls, Ohio, September 10, 1914.

FREE—GIFT WITH EVERY ORDER—FREE

Every person who orders plants or goods to the amount of $1.00 or more, will receive a free packet of Giant Branching Asters (if they request it). The size of the packet of seeds will be determined by the size of the order. An order for $50.00 worth of plants, etc., will be entitled to 50 times as much seed as the $1.00 order. We also give a strawberry huller with every $1.00 order and a free copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry" with every $5.00 order. In addition to this, we often put in extra plants of some variety that we have a surplus of, to help defray the express or parcel post charges.

A crate of Francis Fall Bearing Strawberries (48 qts.), picked at L. J. Farmer's place, October 10, 1911. Cut taken from book, "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Cuthbert

Raspberries

Among berry fruits, we consider the raspberry second only in importance to the strawberry. In many sections it holds first place. This is due to the fact that raspberries can be grown with less skill and they do not require quite as much hand labor; most of the work of cultivation can be done by the horse. Our county (Oswego) is becoming a great center for the cultivation of red, purple and black raspberries as well as strawberries. These are shipped to all the nearby cities and towns and also to New York, Boston, Pittsburgh and other places. The price received for the fruit is fully double what it was ten years ago. The demand for raspberry plants is enormous, second only in volume to strawberry plants. We handle them by the millions.

Cultural Directions

Red raspberry plants are known as suckers and transplants. Transplants are suckers grown in rows one year before planting, whereas suckers are merely plants taken up between the fruiting rows. Black and Purple raspberry plants are known as tips and transplants. Tips are the plants produced by bending the ends of the canes to the ground and covering with earth early in the fall. These ends will root and make fine fibrous rooted plants before winter and are known as "tips." The tips are set closely in rows and grown one year and are then known as "transplants" or 1 year olds. Unless otherwise mentioned, raspberry plants are either tips or suckers.

There are two general plans of growing raspberries, in hills and continuous rows. When planted in hills, the canes grow large and are liable to be twisted off by heavy winds, unless tied to stakes. For hill culture, the plants should be set from 5 to 8 feet apart each way, depending upon the variety. When grown in continuous rows, raspberry plants should be set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the row and the rows from 5 to 10 feet apart, depending on the growth of the variety. Red varieties can be set closer than blacks and blacks can be set closer than purple varieties.

If raspberry plants are set thickly in the row, say 1 foot apart, they will produce more canes to a given distance of row and the canes will not grow so large, but will be smaller and more withy. These small withy canes are not near so liable to twist and break off by heavy winds as the large canes that grow in the hills when the plants are set 3 feet or more apart.

The best kind of soil for raspberries is a dry sand or gravel, or any soil that can be made dry by ditching. Strawberries will sometimes do exceedingly well on low wet soils but raspberries rarely ever will. Raspberries will produce large crops on soil too poor to produce even small crops of strawberries. We think an ordinary soil, naturally well drained, where the water never stands, will produce better crops of raspberries, if it is well fed up by the use of commercial fertilizers, than a naturally rich soil, a little inclined to be wet and on which no commercial fertilizers are used.

When setting raspberry plants, plow furrows quite deep and set the plants on the loose dirt that rattles back into the furrow, at the proper distance apart that you want them. If set in hills, the piece can be furrowed out both ways and the plants set at the intersection of the marks. I would set the plants just deep enough so that the little germ, which is to grow into the new cane, will be just about an inch below the surface of the ground.

When the young canes get about one foot or 15 inches high, the tops should be nipped

RASPBERRIES—Continued.

off. This will cause the plant to grow stocky and branch like a tree. The second year, it is a good plan to allow the new canes to get 18 inches to 2 feet high before nipping back. Trim out the dead or old fruiting wood each year after the last picking and burn it up. Trim back the ends of the canes about one-third early in the spring of each year. If necessary to use stakes or wires, tie the canes to the stakes or wires very early in spring before the leaves start. If liable to winterkill bend the canes over to almost a horizontal position and hold with stones or clods and partly cover with earth, removing same in early spring allowing them to assume an upright position.

Start the cultivator as soon as the plants are set out and hoe in about the plants until the surface is level. Keep clean of weeds and grass by frequent hoeings and horse cultivation. Much of the work can be done with a one-horse plow, especially early in spring; and by the use of the one-horse cultivator for the balance of the season. In the fruiting season, do not run the cultivator so close that it brushes off the berries, but mulch the plants up under the bushes with straw or marsh hay, to keep down the weeds and the soil moist, and run the cultivator just in the middles. Be sure to get after them early in the spring with the horse and plow, and clean out about the hills with the spading fork and hand hoe. If done early before the ground settles, you can do it much easier than you can after the grass and weeds have begun to grow and the roots have made a sod almost impossible to subdue. If properly handled and annually fertilized with about 500 to 1500 lbs. of good commercial fertilizer to the acre, raspberries can be kept fruitful in the same patch for several years. It takes in round numbers about two to three thousand plants to set an acre of raspberries.

Red Varieties

Cuthbert. This is the variety most generally cultivated. The canes are very thrifty growers, upright in shape, light yellow in color and generally quite hardy. It does exceedingly well when well cultivated, but if the young suckers are allowed to get possession of the ground and the patch is not cultivated, they soon winterkill and become an unsightly object. They must be kept strictly in hills or very narrow rows and all suckers between the hills and rows destroyed. When well tended, a Cuthbert raspberry patch is a thing of beauty as well as a very paying proposition.

The berries are large, deep red in color, oblong in shape and firm enough to stand shipment to distant markets in pint baskets. It is the flavor of the Cuthbert raspberry that gives it distinction. Some do not like it but most people think it is the finest that can be imagined. We think the Cuthbert superior to anything in the raspberry line when made into canned fruit, eaten fresh or in shortcake. Our supply of plants is very large and they are free from root gall. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Idaho Everbearing Raspberry. Was found growing in an old family garden in the State of Idaho, where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants, but the plants are sturdy, strong growers, making large upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit without staking. The plants are

Herbert Red Raspberry

the hardiest of all red raspberries we have ever tested, having withstood 30 degrees below zero and I am quite sure they will stand 40 degrees below, with no injury. With us, they rarely ever grow more than three and one half feet high and branch naturally like a tree, without pruning. They require very little attention in training and care, merely keep out the weeds and grasses and apply plenty of commerical fertilizer. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over one inch in diameter. It has a deep rich red color, very attractive. The flavor is different from Cuthbert, being original, spicy, agreeable. The berries are shaped more like black caps than red raspberries of the Cuthbert class. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting until after Loudon and Cuthbert are done. We have fruited it seven years and consider it the best red raspberry for home use and near-by markets that we have ever tested. The Idaho fruits from July to October on our grounds, and produces more fruit out of the usual season than any other berry, not excepting the famous St. Regis. Price of plants—15c each; dozen, 75c; 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1,000, $25.00.

Idaho Red Raspberry

Herbert "A chance seedling originating with R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, Canada, in 1887. A very strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large, obtusely conical, bright to rather deep red; drupes medium size, not crumbling; moderately firm; sweet and sub-acid, sprightly, juicy and of good flavor. Quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. THE BEST RED RASPBERRY TESTED HERE. It has all the good points required in a berry for local market, being hardy, vigorous, productive with fruit of large size, good color and very good quality."—Prof. W. T. Macoun of Ottawa, Canada. The originator describes it as follows:

"**The Herbert** is the best of thirty seedling Raspberries fruited during the last fourteen years, and after careful comparison with all the leading varieties, I can confidently say that it is very much superior to any of them. In hardiness, it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by Anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red Raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor, very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either Cuthbert or Loudon, under the same conditions. Season, five to six days before Cuthbert. Holds its size well to end of season."

Price of plants, 15c each; dozen, $1.00; 25 for $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1,000, $40.00.

Miller. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Loudon. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

St. Regis. This raspberry has attained great popularity from its behavior at Hammonton, N. J., where it is said to produce good crops of fruit in the fall as well as in the summer. I have also received reports from other places that it fruits abundantly in the fall. It is being boomed by nurserymen everywhere, and many fruit growers are going "crazy" over it. With us, it is not to be compared in value with Idaho. I have seen it in several places and it showed no more fruit nor no larger fruit than I used to gather in the fence corners in the fall when a boy from the common wild red raspberries. A practical nurseryman and fruit grower located in Eastern New York wrote me last fall that he could not gather two quarts from his fifty thousand plants. In the same letter he mentioned picking nearly a hundred quarts of strawberries from his small patch of fall bearing kinds. The berries of St. Regis are small compared with other kinds. This is true not only in the fall but in the summer. As a practical variety to grow for market or home use the St. Regis cannot compare in value with the Cuthbert. I am speaking, remember, of how it behaves in Oswego County, New York. We have the genuine plants from several different growers in Hammonton, N. J. Price of plants, 10c each; 12 for 75c; 25 for $1.25; 100, $3.00; 1,000, $20.00.

Marlboro. One of the best early varieties. Large, fine color, very firm and fine for market. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Early King. Canes hardy and very similar to Cuthbert in growth. Berries large, bright red and fine for market. Ripens extremely early. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Early King

Black Varieties

Plum Farmer. This is the most popular black cap raspberry in America. It is grown by the acre from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receives the highest praise. It was introduced by us about 20 years ago and every year that rolls around adds to its popularity. At a meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association in 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer Raspberry:

"Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, the berries large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It certainly should be given a trial in all commercial plantations."

Nothing I could say would be more effective than the above from a disinterested party. I consider Plum Farmer the best black cap that has ever been introduced. It is largely grown in Oswego County, and I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growers so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates shipped from this county to New York City sold for over $600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a batch of plants received from Ohio, some 19 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants all these years and have never come across a variety that anywhere near equals it in value. We have yet to meet the man who thinks that there is anything near its equal in the black cap line. The plants are fine growers, being more free from diseases peculiar to blackcaps than other varieties. The canes are hardy and when ripened in the fall have a beautiful silvery blue appearance. When loaded with fruit, the plants are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is grayish-black, very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is one of the best berries to gather with the batter, on account of ripening up in such a short time. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Sev- years ago it was especially commended by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit more in demand than black caps, and if one has well drained soil to plant them on, the returns are sure to be good. The plants of Plum Farmer that we

Cumberland

have to sell are grown on dry gravel and nre entirely free from diseases. We know that they will grow and do better than plants from heavier soils. We believe that they are worth double the ordinary black cap plants to plant on most soils.

Price of No. 1 tip plants, 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00. Price of extra select plants, and 1-year-olds, 25 for 75c; 100 for $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Black Diamond. Thrifty growing plants, producing good crops of fruit some two weeks later than Plum Farmer. Berries jet black but not quite so large as Plum Farmer. Very valuable. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Cumberland. Medium vigorous growing bush, very productive of jet black berries. Somewhat longer season than Plum Farmer. Very popular in some localities. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Kansas, Gregg. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Eureka, Conrath. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Dark Red or Purple Varieties

Columbian. This variety was originated by Joseph T. Thompson, of Oneida, New York, years ago. It has been told that Mr. Thompson made $30,000 from the sale of the plants, and I know that every nurseryman or fruit grower who has ever handled it has done well with it. I procured a few plants when it was first introduced and have had it growing ever since. It is one of the most valuable berries ever sent out and I consider it the most practical raspberry for the average farmer to grow that I know of. The canes do not incumber the ground like Cuthbert, it is much easier to grow and with ordinary care will yield five times as much fruit. When properly canned they taste nearly as good as the Cuthbert. The canes are prodigious growers, sometimes attaining a diameter of over one inch. They will sometimes winter kill when they make such a great growth, but even if they do, new canes will start from the roots and bear a good crop of fruit, so you can hardly miss a crop of fruit even if the canes do winter kill. But they will not winter kill in any ordinary season. The yield of fruit is simply enormous. The berries are very large and of unusually fine flavor for a purple raspberry. It now sells in the Syracuse markets for as much or more per quart than black caps and is much more productive. We have an extra large fine crop of plants for sale. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $12.00

Royal Purple. The Royal Purple Raspberry has all the desirable qualities of the Columbian and more. It continues in fruit for at least two weeks after Columbian is done, the canes are entirely hardy and the fruit is firmer than the Columbian, so firm that they can be shipped long distances safely

Plum Farmer Black Cap.

DARK RED OR PURPLE RASPBERRIES—Continued.

In quart baskets, which is saying a good deal for any raspberry. The plants of Royal Purple are not near so rampant growers as the Columbian but resemble black caps in appearance and size. The canes are almost entirely thornless except near the roots. Pickers can go among the bushes of Royal Purple without tearing their clothes off. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne seventeen successive large crops of fruit. A plantation of Royal Purple in full fruit is a sight to behold. On account of its lateness to ripen, the Royal Purple often brings 2 cents per quart more than Columbian. It will stand a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees below zero without injury. It is enormously productive, the berries are extremely large and can be picked easily, much more so than Columbian. This variety originated with an old nurseryman in Indiana and we paid him $1,000 in cash to control the sale of the plants. We have now a fine lot of plants and offer them at reduced prices. The Royal Purple plants are not as large as Columbian, but have the greatest vitality and nearly every one will grow. Price of plants, 15c each, 12 for 75c; 25 for $1.25; 100, $3.50; 1,000, $25.00.

Schaffer's Colossal, Haymaker and Cardinal. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Strawberry-Raspberry. An interesting novelty from Japan. The roots are perennial and send up canes each year about 12 to 18 inches high, and these die down by the frosts of autumn. The fruit averages about the size of large strawberries, is deep red in color and has about the same consistency as raspberries; resembling them more closely than it does strawberries. The berry is produced on the tops of the annual growth and they are quite a pretty sight when the fruit is ripe. Some people like the flavor of the fruit, others do not. 15c each; 75c per dozen; $5.00 per 100.

"I believe your Royal Purple is the best purple variety ever introduced. With me, they are more hardy, fully as productive, much firmer and they will not crumble like other purple varieties. As a canning berry it has no equal. I would rather have the Royal Purple canned than any other variety of berry, be it strawberry, raspberry or blackberry. Their only fault seems to be that the tips do not root as good as the Columbian."—B. BAKER, Hoosick Falls, March 14th, 1914.

"My Plum Farmer black caps lived well and have borne a great crop of great berries this year."—MRS. C. H. GLASIER, Salem, New York, August 12, 1914.

"The Plum Farmer and Royal Purple raspberries I bought of you last year had a full crop of large berries this year and are like young trees now."—MRS. E. G. SYLVARA, Dushore, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1914.

Royal Purple Raspberry

Pickers at work in a field of Blackberries; also shows manner of trellising.

Blackberries

There is a great and increasing demand for blackberries. It is one of the fruits whose culture seems to have been neglected. Most people have depended upon the supply of wild ones, but the cutting off and burning over of old blackberry slashes and turning these fields into the production of other crops, has reduced the wild supply and people have to depend on the cultivated crop or go without them. Even if there were plenty of wild ones, the cultivated berry, when well grown, is superior to the wild one and it is much more economical and satisfactory to grow a supply in your own garden than to roam over the fields in search of wild ones. The growing of blackberries on a large scale for market offers unusual opportunities for the man who will go at it in the right way.

The culture is very similar to raspberries. They require well drained land and do best when confined to narrow continuous rows and are well mulched under the bushes. If the rows of canes spread in spite of your vigilance, the next best thing is to take a scythe or pruning hook and cut off the surplus canes close to the earth, leaving only a narrow row. Blackberries require cultivation in order to be hardy, and annual fertilization in order to be fruitful. Commercial fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid and potash, rather than nitrogen, are best to use, much safer than barn manures.

Watt Blackberries

Snyder. The standard early blackberry for the north country. The canes are healthy, hardy and very productive. It is an upright grower, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit. The berries are medium to large in size, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well ripened. The canes are reddish in color and extremely hardy. The Snyder is to blackberries what the Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries and the Dunlap to strawberries, the most universally grown. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $12.00.

Macatawba Blackberry. Great things are claimed for this variety which is said to be a cross of the Giant Himalaya Berry and the Eldorado blackberry. We have a fine lot of plants but have not fruited it yet. 25 cents each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $10.00.

Eldorado Blackberry

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Ancient Briton. This variety is largely grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota and other places where extreme hardiness is required. The canes are not quite as upright growers as Snyder, more spreading. The berries are not so roundish as Snyder, being more elongated like Eldorado. The quality is fine. It is firm, of good color, and much sought for in market. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $15.00.

Watt. A chance seedling found growing in an orchard near Lawrence, Kansas, about fifteen years ago. With us the Watt is a fine growing plant. It is a good bearer and ripens its berries over a long period from medium early until late. The fruit is large, roundish and glossy black. In quality it is one of the best. We procured our original plants from Mr. Crawford, who describes it as follows: "Last season we had the Watt in full bearing alongside of the Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties until the end of the season, we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy so far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place." We have a large stock of plants. 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1,000, $25.00.

Blowers. One of the most remarkable new fruits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild. It has been grown 14 feet in height, and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. The original one-third of an acre has borne in five years the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing its greatest crop in August, but quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the groceymen for $4.80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels or over $500 to the acre. It sells for 2 cents per quart above other blackberries. While the Blowers is one of the most popular blackberries a little further south of us, it is not entirely hardy in Oswego County. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $20.00.

Taylor. Later than the Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are very productive; of a greenish yellow color. The berries are larger than Snyder and of the very finest flavor. It is a long berry and is as sweet as the sweetest wild blackberries. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $15.00.

Ward. A new blackberry very popular in New Jersey, an improvement over the old Kittatinny. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1,000, $20.00.

Erie. The largest of all the blackberries. The canes are upright in growth, stout and vigorous, branching like a tree. Fruit round, glossy and very attractive. It is very productive but not entirely hardy with us, about like Blowers. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $15.00.

Early Harvest. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50.

Eldorado. One of the most popular blackberries of the day. The canes are hardy and spreading in growth. Berries large, long in shape and of the very finest flavor. Plants in great demand. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1,000, $15.00.

Johnson. A new variety from Missouri adapted for the South, where it is very popular. 25 for $1.00; 100, $3.00.

Lucretia Dewberry. A trailing or running blackberry. The canes must be trained on trellises or tied

Lucretia Dewberry

to stakes like grape vines. The fruit is very large, looks like blackberries but is very much larger. It ripens shortly after strawberries and is very much in demand in market. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit which always sells well in market. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $10.00.

Giant Himalaya Berry. Two plants for 25c; 12 for 75c; 25 for $1.25; 100, $4.00.

Loganberry. A cross between the red raspberry and blackberry. It has the shape of blackberries and the red color of raspberries. The plants are strong, vigorous growers and very productive. Not hardy in some places, but very popular among growers of the Pacific coast and some other sections of this country as well as in England. Strong plants, two for 25c; 12 for $1.00; 25 for $1.50; 100, $5.00.

Loganberries

Currants

The Currant requires a very moist, rich soil with a tenacious subsoil, in order to do its best. They will not thrive equally well on leachy sand or gravel. The plants should be set in rows about five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. They must be kept clean of weeds and annually fertilized. Nothing is better than a forkfull of rich barn manure placed about each plant late in the fall every year. Wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are also good. In trimming, it is better to remove part of the branches, when the bush gets crowded, and cut back any branches that have made an excessive growth. Just before the fruiting season, the plants should be mulched with coarse hay, or buckwheat may be sown between the rows and allowed to be tramped down by the pickers. After picking, the ground between the rows should be turned over with a one-horse plow and clean cultivation given for the balance of the season. In the spring the ground should be thoroughly cultivated and the process kept up to within a short time before the fruit begins to ripen. The worms may be destroyed by any poison such as Hellebore, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, diluted with water.

Varieties

Fay's Prolific. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Very popular with most growers and inclined to do better on light soils than other varieties. 10c each; dozen, $1.00; 25 for $1.50; 100, $4.50; 1,000, $35.

White Grape Currant (See next page.)

Perfection Currants

Perfection. A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, larger than any other and, picks easily. The picture of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken at the Geneva N. Y. Exp. Station in July, 1901. It is a seedling from a cross of Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it exceeds Fay. Probably the most popular currant now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. 20c each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $12.00.

Gooseberries

A fruit that is growing in favor in this country, especially in demand among our foreign population. The fruit can be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending upon the taste. Many people like ripe gooseberries to eat fresh.

Gooseberries require much the same care as currants, and their habits are very similar. They will begin fruiting the second year and continue to bear good crops so long as good cultivation is given. Worms will eat off the foliage and render them unfruitful unless care is taken to destroy them before they do much damage. Use Paris Green or Helleboro. To prevent gooseberry blight, spray with Bordeaux mixture or Lime and Sulphur.

VARIETIES

The Carrie Gooseberry. This new variety, of pure American origin, comes from the State of Minnesota, where it has made itself very popular. We have had it growing for

CURRANTS—Continued.

White Grape. Best variety for fresh table use, very sweet and palatable. Plants healthy and very productive. Most popular white variety. Price same as Fay.

Wilder. A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern growing sections. It is very hardy, productive and the berries are large. It was highly recommended by the late S. D. Willard. Price same as Fay.

Red Cross. A comparatively new variety originated by the late Jacob Moore. Very vigorous bush, productive. Berries large, beautiful and preferred by some to Fay's Prolific. Price same as Fay.

Lee's Prolific. The favorite black variety, very productive, large, fine for jam. Price same as Fay.

Lee's Prolific Currant.

several years and have never known it to be affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. When ripe the fruit is a deep maroon red in color, smooth, attractive and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are fully known, it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry near equals it in value for planting for home use or near markets. It is not as large as Josselyn but larger than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price, 25c each; 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.00; 25 for $3.50; 100 for $12.00.

Houghton Gooseberries.

Houghton. A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. Fine for home use. 10c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.00.

Downing. This is a very popular variety. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.

Josselyn. A very large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are hardy, vigorous and productive. The fruit is pale red, smooth and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very valuable. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $12.00.

Industry. A large deep red English variety, much grown in this country for fancy market and canning. 20c each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Chautauqua, Keepsake, Columbus, Triumph, Portage, 20c each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $12.00.

"The vines purchased from you a year ago this spring have done exceedingly well. Kindly send me your last catalogue."—D. W. McCALLUM, Oroville, California, July 14, 1914.

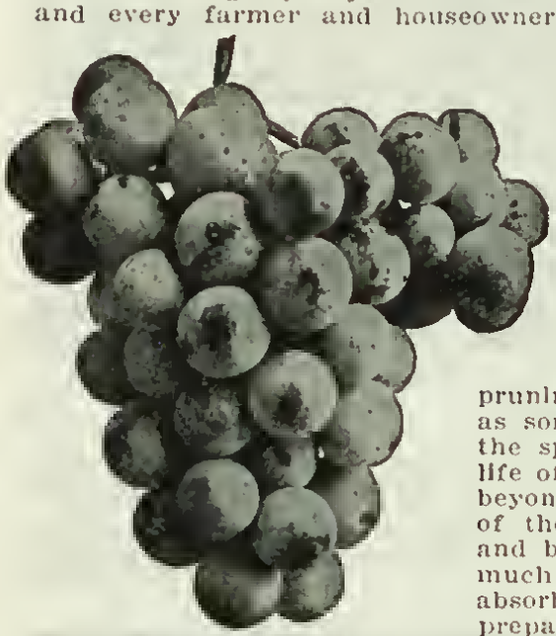
"The plants all lived but the gooseberries and part of the fall bearing strawberries. I sent to four different places for plants. Your plants did the best of them all."—THERON W. HATCH, Worcester, Vermont, August 17, 1914.

Keepsake Gooseberries.

Delaware Grape, The Standard of Flavor.

Grapes

The grape requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences, and to cover unsightly objects. The earlier and hardier kinds will ripen in most any location and every farmer and houseowner should have a generous supply for home use. The varieties that we list below are adapted for the northern states. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with about 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep the ground about them clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.



The Worden Grape

Pruning. The most important point about growing grapes is the pruning. When the vines are set, they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. Every year in November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in the spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed by the winter, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall or spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed. Prices given are for 2 year old vines, medium sized vines at two-third price. We can supply vines of any variety in cultivation at lowest prices.

The new "Belle" Grape.

Varieties

The Belle. This new grape originated in Illinois and is supposed to be a cross of the Concord and Catskill. The vines are very vigorous, more so than either of its parents. The originator has measured leaves a foot in diameter and berries an inch in diameter. The fruit is similar in color to Vergennes, has a skin about the consistency of Concord, with a more compact and shorter bunch than Concord and

less shouldered. This grape has been tested for many years before being offered to the public and we are convineed that it is a very valuable variety. We have seen and eaten the fruit and are delighted with it. The vines are very produetive and healthy. The bunches and berries are above medium sized, color pale red, flavor delightful. Ripens early. 2 year old, strong vines, $1.00 each.

Townsend. This valuable new grape originated in Tompkins County, N. Y., several years ago and has been well tested. The vine is a strong healthy grower and produces fruit in great abundance. The fruit is yellowish green in eolor, a medium sized bunch, with berries part way between Green Mountain and Niagara in size. The flavor of the fruit is most excellent. The eane is hardy and adapted to Northern eilmates. We think this an excellent variety for the farmer or suburbanite to plant who wants a good supply of choice grapes of fine quality. Ripens real early. 2 year vines 25c each; dozen, $2.50; 3-year vines, 35c each. $3.50 per dozen.

Red Wing. New early red grape of fine quality originated by N. B. White of Norwood, Mass. Fruit of the Brighton type. Vines $2.50 each.

Campbell's Early Grape.

Campbell's Early. A variety of the Concord type, very early, a good bearer and all around good grape. Vines healthy, vigorous and hardy. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact; stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black, with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness, very juicy and tender; flavor, sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for home use and market. Ripens very early, and fruit will hang on vines six weeks without shelling. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Niagara. A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, light yellowish green in color, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 10c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Worden. Originated in Oswego County, N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use and nearby markets. Vines moderate growers, but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large, color black, ripening a week or ten days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent. My favorite among the old well tested varieties. 10c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Green Mountain. The earliest good grape. Color, yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size, quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; dozen, $2.50.

Niagara Grapes.

Concord. Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Best to run over buildings and to cover porches and unsightly objects. More largely grown than any other variety. Succeeds everywhere. 10e each; dozen, 75e; 100, $5.00.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawam, Green's Early, Lindley's Delaware. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00

Fairoaks, Calif., April 29th, 1914.

The St. Regis, Plum Farmer and Americus were received in due season and are doing their best to sustain their reputation. Thank you for liberal count.—MRS. MARY B. FITCH.

The picture of the basket of berries on the front page of the cover to this catalogue is a basket of Americus selected by L. J. Farmer from berries shown by him at the Nurserymen's Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1914. The picture was taken under the direction of Mr. A. B. Morse, senior member of the firm that prints this catalogue. It took 20 minutes exposure to produce this picture. Note the fine detail. You can see right down between the berries.

A Plate of New Oswego Apples.

Fruit Trees

Apple Trees

The Oswego Apple This new apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine, some ten years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted the attention of Mr. Tryon. This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy and in addition has a beautiful clear red color, the most beautiful apple I have ever seen. The trees are healthy, clean growers and can hardly be distinguished from the Spy, they are so near like it in growth. The original tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since it was discovered and therefore can be truthfully called an annual bearer.

The fruit of the Oswego apple averages about the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful deep clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to believe it a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburg. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has a flavor sug-

Bartlett Pear.

gesting a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburg. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The season is about the same as Spy but they are longer keepers. The fruit is of exceptionally fine appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attracts the greatest attention. We have shown them at meetings of the Western N. Y. Hort. Society and of the N. Y. State Fruit Growers' Association and everyhody is enthusiastic for their future. We offer a fine lot of two and three year old trees for sale this spring at the following prices. Some of the smaller trees can be cut back so as to go by parcel post. 5 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; $7.50 per dozen; $50.00 per 100.

Burbank Plums.

Standard Varieties of Apples

SUMMER APPLES. Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent.

AUTUMN APPLES. Alexander, Duchesse of Oldenburg, Fameuse (Snow Apple), Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Wealthy, Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER APPLES. Baldwin, Ben Davis, Improved Ben Davis, Golden Russett, Grime's Golden, Gano, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Jonathtan, King, McIntosh Red, N. W. Greening, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Rome Beauty, Stark, Smokehouse, Spitzenburgh, Stayman's Winesap, Tolman's Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Seek No Further, Wagener, Walbridge, Wolf River, Winter Banana, York Imperial. Can also supply the following in small quantities—American Blush, Arkansas Black, Bailey's Sweet, Baxter, Blue Pearmain, Boiken, Delicious, Fallawater, Gilliflower, Mann, Opalescent, Peck's Pleasant, Rambo, Red Canada, Smith's Cider, Sutton's Beauty, Twenty Ounce, Walker Beauty, Willow Twig, Yellow Bell.

Crab Apples. Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES. 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 25c each; dozen, $2.50; 100, $15.00. 3 to 5 feet, 15c each; doz., $1.50; 100, $9.00.

DWARF APPLE TREES. Leading varieties 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.

Standard Pears

SUMMER VARIETIES. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Koonce, Wilder.

AUTUMN VARIETIES. Buerre Clairgeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Lawson, Rossney, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

WINTER VARIETIES. Lawrence, Lincoln Coreless, Kieffer, LeConte, Pres. Drouard, Winter Nellis.

PRICE OF PEAR TREES. 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 30c each; $3.00 per dozen, $22.50 per 100. 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 20c each; $2.00 per dozen; $12.00 per 100.

DWARF PEARS. Anjou, Duchesse D' Angouleme, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Kieffer, Koonce, Seckel, Tyson, Wilder. 2 year No. 1, 3½ to 5 ft., 35c each; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00. 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; $2.50 per dozen; $15.00 per 100.

Champion Peach.

Cherries

SOUR VARIETIES. Baldwin, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello, Olivet, Osthelme, May Duke, Wragg.

Prices. 4 to 5 feet, 2 year old, 35c each; dozen, $3.50; 100, $28.00; 3 to 4 ft., 2 year, 25c each; dozen, $2.50; 100, $18.

SWEET VARIETIES. Bing, Black Eagle, Black Heart, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Napoleon Bigarreau, Lambert, Schmidt's Biggareau, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.

Prices. 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, 40c each; dozen, $4.00, 100, $30. 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 30c each; dozen, $3.00; 100, $20.

Quinces

VARIETIES. Bourgeat, Rey's Mammoth, Meech's Prolific, Orango or Apple Quince, Champion.

Price. 2 year No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00; 2 year, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; dozen, $2.50; 100, $18.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

FRUIT TREES—Continued.

Plums

EUROPEAN VARIETIES. Beauty of Naples, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Diamond, Fallenburg (French or Italian Prune), Grand Duke, Pond's Seedling, Geuil, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damson, Red Egg, Purple Egg, Shipper's Pride, Yellow Egg, York State Prune.

JAPANESE VARIETIES. Abundance, Burbank, Climax, October Purple, Sultan, Red June, Satsuma, Shiro, Wickson.

PRICES. No. 1, 2 year old, 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00; 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each; dozen, $2.50; 100, $18.00.

Peaches

VARIETIES. Alexander, Beer's Smock, Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Carman, Chair's Choice, Early Rivers, Fitzgerald, Greensboro, Hill's Chill, Large Early York, Iron Mountain, Niagara, Elberta, Champion, Triumph, Engle's Mammoth, Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Early, Captain Ede, Salway, Stump the World.

Can also supply the following peach trees in small quantities—Admiral Dewey, Ray, Fox's Seedling, Eureka, Mayflower, Sneed, Yellow St. John, Kalamazoo, Thurber, Steven's Rareripe, Wonderful, Willett.

PRICES. 1 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, 20c each; $2.00 per dozen; $15.00 per 100; 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, 12c each; $1.20 per dozen; $8.00 per 100.

Apricots

ENGLISH VARIETIES. Harris, Moorpark.
RUSSIAN VARIETIES. Alexander, J. L. Budd, Alexis, Gibb.

PRICES. 2 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; dozen, $3.50; $25.00 per 100; 2 year, 2 to 3 ft., 20c each; doz. $2; $15.00 per 100.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivalling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus nearly as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.

HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS.

The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large two-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

Price of Asparagus Roots—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteuil at 25c per dozen; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000.

Extra Heavy Roots—We have about 20,000 roots-3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 35c per dozen; $1.25 per 100; $8.00 per 1,000. We can supply 1-year-old roots at $3.50 per 1,000.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long, hard winter. The roots are very hardy, and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We should plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a forkful of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large, tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk with little leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years, they will do better if taken up and divided and reset. We have an immense stock of Pieplant roots to offer. They will be all split, ready to plant. Note our redueed prices.

Linnaeus. Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use. 2 for 10c; 12 for 50c; 100 $3.00; 1,000 $25.00.

Victoria. Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, $5.00.

New Queen. 10e each; dozen, 75e; 100, $5.00.

Rhubarb for Forcing. Extra large roots for winter forcing, 15e each; dozen $1.50; 100, $8.00.

Victoria Rhubarb.

Holt's Mammoth Sage

15 eents each; $1.00 per dozen; $5.00 per 100, for strong rcots.

Horse Radish Roots

Mnliner Kren. A new variety discovered by United States Agricultural Explorer David Fairchilds, in Bohemia about ten years ago. Cutting from this Horseradish planted in April will produce fine large roots for grating the following October; and if left in the ground until spring, will grow to enormous size. It is white as snow and free from disease. Yields of four tons to the acre have been recorded. Grows on any kind of soil and will stand the dry weather as well as potatoes. In planting Horseradish, fit the soil same as for strawberries, and plant the cuttings point downwards, with the top of the cutting about one inch below the surface of the soil. Set about 1 by 4 feet apart, about 10,000 cuttings to the acre. Cultivate same as any garden crop. In about two weeks the leaves will show above the surface, and in due time will shade the ground so that weeds will not bother it much. Horseradish sells in market at 5 to 10 cents per pound, and to the pickling houses at $100.00 per ton. Price of Mallner Kren, 35c per dozen; $1.25 per 100; $10.00 per 1,000.

Common Garden Horseradish Roots, 25e per dozen; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000.

Horse Radish.

TESTIMONIALS.

Wellington, New Zealand, July 15th, 1913.

Some months ago I purchased a few packets of Fall Bearing Strawberry seed and am pleased to inform you that I have now about two or three hundred sturdy plants from which I hope to gather quite a large crop of strawberries. Fall bearing plants are something unheard of in this quarter of the world.—W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Hannon, Ontario, Canada, April 28th, 1914.

The three thousand Plum Farmer and hundred Royal Purple Raspberries came to Hamilton yesterday and I received them today. They seem to be in good condition.

SIDNEY ECKER.

Oakdale, La., April 4th, 1914.

The plants came yesterday and were in fine condition, all were budding.—T. J. BROWN.

Miami, Florida, March 30th, 1914.

Order No. B-1749 arrived on the 28th inst. in fine shape and the plants are great.—THOS. W. ADAMS.

Vegetable Plants

Early Jersey Wakefield.

Cabbage Plants

HARDY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Grown for us at Young's Island, S. C., in the open fields, and ready to ship by mail or express any time during the winter and spring. **Varieties;** Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Flat Dutch. Price, 35c per 100; $2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 for $7.50; 10,000. $12.50. Crates hold 500 to 2,000 plants. Must bo shipped before May 1st.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready in May, June, July and August. Varieties—Wakefield, Succession, Surehead, Late Drumhead, Danish Ball Head, Winningstadt, Mammoth Rock Red, Fottler's Improved Brunswick, and others. 35c per 100; $2.00 per 1,000; 5,000 for $7.50; 10,000 for $12.50.

Tomato Plants

Greenhouse grown, 35c per dozen; $1.50 per 100; $10.00 per 1.000. Field grown, ready in May and June, 15c per dozen; 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000. Varieties: Earliana, Champion, Stone, Matchless, Ponderosa.

Celery Plants

Ready in June, July and August. 25c per dozen; 75c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000. Varieties White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Paseal.

Sweet Potato Plants

Ready in May, June and July. 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1,000. Varieties: Jersey Yellow, Vineland Bush, Jersey Red, Red Bermuda, Jersey Big Stem Improved.

Cauliflower Plants

50c per 100; $4.00 per 1,000. Variety: Early Snowball. We can also supply Beet, Lettuce, Pepper, Brussells Sprouts, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Kohl Rabi and Parsley Plants. Correspondence solicited.

Earliana Tomato.

Seed Potatoes

Enrly Michigan. A large medium early white potato of fine quality nnd a good yielder. Peek, 50c; bushel, $1.50; 10 bushels $10.00.

Early Rose. The old family favorite. Our stock is grown from fresh seed procured from Maine. Price, pk., 50c; bu., $1.75; 10 bu., $12.00.

Irish Cobbler. The most popular first early potato for market. Can be dug about tho first of any potntoes and is quite a good yielder. The potatoes are round, white in color with deep eyes. Largely grown in the South to ship North. Pk., 50c; bu., $1.75; 10 bu., $15.00.

Bull Moose. This is a medium to lato potato and has been grown by us for two years. This potato is said to be a seedling grown on Long Island. Last year it was very dry here and yet we dug 280 bushels from only 12 bushels planted June 8th. Other varieties of potatoes with us were near a failure. The picture on this page is taken from a photograph of these potatoes dug in October. We had a heavy frost Sept. 10th, which entirely killed the vines and cut short the yield considerably. In the spring of 1914 we planted several acres of this variety, and now have an immense crop. They averaged fully 300 bushels to the acre. Two small pieces planted July 1st, yielded 400 bushels to the acre, as fine looking potatoes as we ever saw. The vines of Bull Mooso are not rampant growers, just medium, but healthy, and they root deep. The potatoes are good average size, very pretty and regular in shape, in fact, the ideal market shape. The tubers are white and have few eyes. The shape of the potato is very characteristic, having one deep dent in the end. It will outyield any variety we have ever grown. Price, pk., 50c; bushel, $1.50; 10 bushels, $10.00.

Hastings. This potato was grown from the seed by a Mrs. Tackley, who lives 14 miles from us. It was named and introduced by us a few years ago. We have sold it from one end of the country to the other nnd it has given universal satisfaction. The vines are extremely rampant growers, nnd must have plenty of room in order to do well. It is a very late potato, and in order to come to full maturity, must be planted quite early. The tubers are extremely large, and in a favorable potato season we have seen specimens that weighed over threo pounds, and the originator's son tells me that he found one potato that weighed eight pounds. One great point about this potato is, that although it is a very late variety, they may be eaten just as soon as dug nnd are of fine quality. I believe it is, without exception, the finest potato for eating that I have ever tested. Grown side by side, it will outyield Carman and Rural New Yorker two to one. We could fill this book with testimonials in its favor. One man in New Hampshire grew 138 lbs. from one potato weighing one pound in one season.

A man in Oregon produced 140 potatoes weighing 98 pounds from one potato weighing one pound. Another party reported growing 90 bushels from one potato in two seasons. We are proud of the Hastings potato. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.50; 10 bushels, $10.00.

Bushel Basket of Bull Moose Potatoes.. Grown at L. J. Farmer's Place, October, 1913.

Late Branching Asters

Flowering Bulbs and Plants

DAHLIA BULBS. Red, Yellow and Pink, and mixture, 5c each; dozen, 50c.

GLADIOLUS BULBS. Standard Mixture, 50e per dozen; $2.50 per 100.

EARLY BRANCHING ASTERS. In separate or mixed colors. 25c per dozen.

LATE BRANCHING ASTERS. Same as above (from Viek's seeds). 25c per dozen.

VERBENAS. In Mixture. 50c per dozen; 5c each.

PETUNIAS. Ruffled Giants, in Mixture. 5c each; dozen 50c.

Peonies

Red, Pink and White, strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes. 25c eaeh; dozen, $2.50.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Wind Flower 25c each; **Columbine,** 20c eaeh; **Chrysanthemums** 20c each; **Larkspur** 20c each; **Sweet William** 20c eaeh; **Hardy Scotch Pinks** 20c; **Foxglove** 20c each; **Bleeding Heart** 25c each; **Hibiscus** 20c each; **Hollyhocks** 20c each; **Gold Flower** 25c each; **German Iris** 20c each; **Japanese Iris** 20c each; **Perennial Phlox** 20c each; **Oriental Poppy** 20c eaeh; **Golden Glow** 15c each; **Shasta Daisy** 20c each;**Red Hot Poker** 20c each; **Spanish Dagger** 20c each.

Geraniums

From 2 inch pots. Over 100 varieties—Single, Double, Ivy Leaved, Variegated Foliage, Scented Leaved Varieties. Priec 15c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.00.

Climbing Vines

Clematis Paniculata 25c; Clematis (Henryi, Jackmanni, Mad. Ed Andre) 35c; Boston Ivy 25c; English Ivy 25e; Evergreen Honyesuckle 25c; Akebia Quinata 35c; Kudzu Vine 20c; Wistaria 25c; Maderia Vines 10c each.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

2 year old specimens, 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Russian Wild Olive, Calycanthus, Forsythia, Purple Berberry, Green Leaf Berberry, Japanese Berberry, Lilac, Snowball, Snowberry, Coral Berry, Spiraea Van Houtte, Spiraea Billardi, Spiraea Thunbergii, Rose of Sharon.

Ornamental Shade Trees

Evergreens, Forest Tree Seedlings

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch 5-6 ft., 75e; **Catalpa Bungii,** 5-7 ft., 75e; **Norway Maples,** 6-8 ft., 65c; **Purple Leaf Maple,** 6-8 ft., $1.00; **Lombardy Poplar,** 6-8 ft., 50e; **Red Bud,** 3-4 ft., 15c; **European Larch,** 5-7 ft., 45c; **Dwarf Montana Pine,** 12-18 inches, 65c; **Austrian Pine,** 2-3 ft., 60c; **Koster's Blue Spruce,** 2-3 ft., $1.75; **Norway Spruce,** 18 to 24 inches, 35c; **American Mulberry,** 4-6 ft., 25c; **Hardy Catalpa,** 4-6 ft., 15c; $5.00 per 100; **Black Locust,** 4-6 ft., 15c; $5.00 per 100.

Tree Lilacs

35 varieties, all shades of color, 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents each; $3.50 per dozen.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

		100	1000
Catalpa Speelosa	12-18 In.,	$1.75	$ 9.25
Catalpa Speclosa	10-12 In.,	1.00	6.75
Black Walnut	1-2 ft.,	3.00	20.00
Mulberry	1-2 ft.,	1.50	12.00
White Birch	2-3 ft.,	3.00	20.00
Locust	12-18 In.,	1.00	9.00
Black Locust	10-12 In.,	.90	8.00

Spiraea Van Houttei

Out-Door Roses

Roses do best in rich soil having plenty of vegetable fibre in it. Barn manures are best for them, and should be applied late in the fall when the plants are dormant. Roses must be partially protected for winter in New York State and similar latitudes. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased branches must be cut away each spring and the new wood cut back about one-third in length. To prevent mildew, spray with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur solution. To kill lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or soap suds. The rose bushes we sell are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and certain large mail order houses. They are two and three years old, large bushes, that will bloom the first year set out. Price, 3 year old, 35c each; $3.50 per dozen; 2 year old, 25c each; $2.50 per dozen.

Climbing Roses

Crimson Rambler. This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top, with a mass of bright glowing crimson. This is the most wonderful rose introduced in the past thirty years.

Crimson Rambler

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type, of a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty.

Dorothy Perkins. An extremely vigorous and hardy rose of the rambler type, a good companion for Crimson Rambler. It is shell pink in color, very free flowering and entirely reliable. The plants are even hardier than Crimson Rambler.

White Dorothy Perkins. Same as the pink Dorothy, except in color which is white.

Baby Rambler. Crimson and white

Grus au Teplitz.

Standard Hardy Roses

American Beauty. Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Grus au Teplitz. Beautiful crimson red, wonderfully free flowering. One of the finest for outside show.

Carolina Testout. (The Oregon Rose). A large rose, especially adapted for table decoration. Deep pink in color, beautiful buds.

Mrs. John Laing. Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge, very fragrant.

Margaret Dickson. Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, well shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety.

Paul Neyron. Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

STANDARD HARDY ROSES—Continued.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose.

Salet (moss). Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable.

Blanche Moreau (moss). **Fisher Holmes. Frau Karl Druschki, Kais. Aug. Victoria, Magna Charta, Ul Brunner, Clem Raoux, C. F. Meyer, Hermosa, John Hopper, Jules Margotten, Mad. Chas. Wood, LaReine, Marie Henrietta, Wm. Lobb, Prince Camille de Rohan, Tausendschon, Persian Yellow, Coq. des Alpes, Coq. des Blanches, Anna de Diesbach.**

Watertown, N. Y., June 16th, 1914.
The Strawberry plants that I purchased of you one year ago have proven more than satisfactory. We have been picking since the Fourth day of June, the largest and best strawberries we have ever seen.
JEROME B. COOPER.

Hybridized Grape Seed

Mr. N. B. White, the originator of the Norwood Strawberry, and the originator of many new varieties of grapes, furnishes these seeds for us. He writes about them as follows: "I have some 50,000 grape seeds, open pollenization. They are very choice, and no one else has so valuable a collection. They are of combinations that include all the species of value in this country and Europe. I have one European grape that ripens here in August, of fine quality. On account of my age (90 years), I will sell these seeds. Buy some for the children to try their luck on. You might be able to get a variety that was worth $500 out of this lot. There is a great variety of them. They contain in combination, all the different kinds that I have on my place." Mr. White has placed these seeds on sale with us at 25 seeds for 15c; 100 for 35c.

Hybridized Potato Seed

From the Seed Balls—Headquarters Stock.

Millions never saw a potato seed ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This remarkable seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

Growing new and distinct seedling potatoes from the Seed Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones.

Read these extracts from customers' letters:

"I grow 101 potatoes from one plant of your potato seed. Every plant was a different kind."—MRS. ELLEN KEENER.

"I raised 50 hills from one packet, many kinds and colors, some early, some late; 94 potatoes in one hill." —J. H. SKINNER.

"Your remarkable potato seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet and black potatoes."—W. M. JOHNSON.

"Your potato seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one packet, the finest I ever saw."—C. E. FLINT.

"I grew 45 lbs. of seedling potatoes from one packet. I expect wonders from them next year." — THOMAS LUCAS.

Packet, 15c; 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 10 for $1.00.

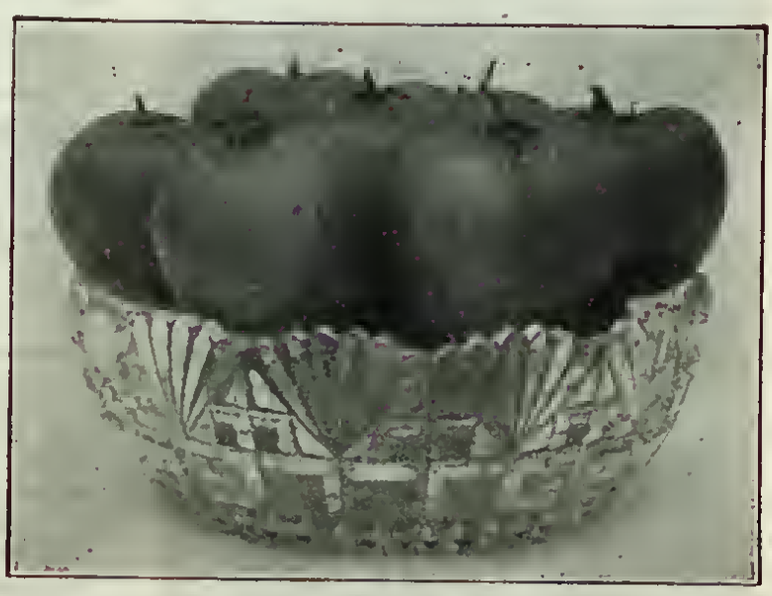


Photo of Potato Seed Balls, natural size. It is from these that all valuable new varieties of potatoes are produced.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Seed

(True Hybridized Seeds.)

During the summer of 1914, we saved the seeds from 200 quarts of Fall-bearing Strawberries, and now offer them to our patrons at 25c per packet of about 500 seeds. These seeds, if planted in February, March or April, will produce fruit in the fall of 1915, if proper care is given. If planted any time during the spring or summer of 1915, they will bear fruit in the fall of 1916. I do not advise depending upon these seeds to get a supply of strawberries, but it is a very interesting pastime to grow new seedling strawberries and it may result in securing a variety that will surpass any of the fall bearing kinds now in cultivation. It will be possible for people in distant countries to supply themselves with fall bearing strawberries by planting these seeds when it would be impossible to make plants endure the long transit. Every seed will produce a new variety, it may be better and it may be inferior to the parents. The new varieties will have all the different shapes, shades and flavors, and it will be interesting to watch the results. The most of the seeds are from Autumn and Productive, fertilized with Americus, Francis, Progressive and Superb. Each packet has printed instructions, showing how to grow and care for them. Price, 25c each; 5 packets for $1.

Mr. Bert Mitchell, of Pulaski (Florist), sowed a packet of our seeds February 24th, 1913. He picked ripe berries from these plants August 4th of the same year.

Gooseberry Seed

These seeds were saved from a large, white, seedling gooseberry similar to the Keepsake. The berries were nearly 1 inch in diameter. 25 seeds 15c; 100, 35c.

Currant Seed

These seeds were saved from selected specimens of the Perfection currant and should produce something worth while. 25 seeds 15c; 100, 35c.

Elderberry Seed

These seeds were saved from the improved elderberry and will produce plants that will surprise you with the large berries that they will bear. Some of these elderberries measure one-third of an inch in diameter. 25 seeds 15c; 100, 35c.

Strawberry Seeds Grow on Outside of Berry.

Fresh Picked Berries and Fruits

We will supply fresh picked strawberries in June and July at 10c to 15c per quart, Fall Bearing strawberries in August, Sept. and Oct. at 25c per qt. Black and purple raspberries 10c to 15c per qt. Red raspberries 20c per qt. Cherries 10c to 12c per qt. Crates hold 32 qts. each. Correspond for prices on peaches, plums, pears and apples in September and October.

Fertilizer and Spraying Materials

We can supply fertilizers in small and large lots at lowest prices. We sell a first class mixed fertilizer for berries at $2.00 per 100. We also sell Bordeaux and Lime-Sulphur Mixture and other spraying materials. Correspond for prices.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Plants, Fruiting in Pots

We will supply large plants of the Fall Bearing strawberries in 6 inch pots with blossoms, green and ripe berries on them, during Sept. Oct. and Novemher, as late as Thanksgiving, for $1.00 per plant, pot and all. Packing 25c extra. These strawberry plants in full fruit, are unsurpassed for table decoration.

FARMER'S ESSAYS ON FRUIT CULTURE.

In addition to his book on strawberry culture, "Farmer on the Strawberry," L. J. Farmer has written several famous essays on different phases of the business. "Farmer on the Strawberry" sells for 25 cents, the essays 10 cents each, as follows:

"How to Grow Strawberries in a Barrel." 10 cents, postpaid.

"The Proper Handling of Small Fruit Plants." An address delivered by L. J. Farmer before the American Association of Nurserymen at Portland, Oregon, June 18th, 1913. Price, 10 cents.

"Fall Setting of Strawberry and other Plants." I consider the information contained in this essay almost indispensable to the prospective planter of strawberry and other fruit plants. Price, 10 cents, postpaid.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specinlty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except geese, at $2.50 per single bird, male or female, and $6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandottes ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this wny the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones thnt we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

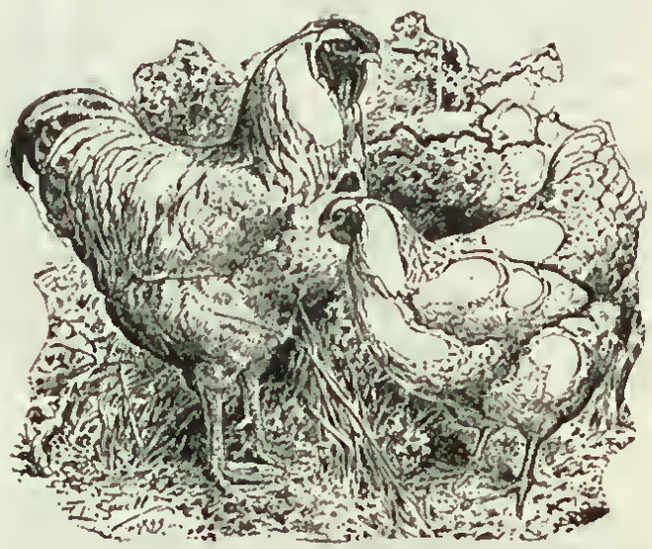
SPECIAL SURPLUS SALE—We have about 100 White Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels and 25 Colored Muscovy Ducks and Drakes, our own growing for sale now. Best stock, at $2.50 per bird. Our strain of White Wyandottes and Muscovy Ducks is unsurpassed.

White Wyandottes—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any vnriety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Black Wyandottes are similar to the other Wyandottes except the plumage, which is greenish black. They are very hnrdy and fine layers of a large brown egg. Bottoms of feet are yellow and with their black coat and red combs are very attractive. Eggs, $1.25 for 15; $2.50, 30; $4.25, 60.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"The fnrmer's fowl," is of American origin. They have beautiful blue harred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich hrown color. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.



White Wyandottes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs from best matings, $2.00 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $10.00 per 100. Other matings, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorns—If large white eggs are of the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds. The hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They nre unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White

Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns.

R. C. White Leghorns — Fast becoming popular because of their white plumage, yellow legs and low rose combs. They are very attractive and noted for their large white eggs. Our breeder of this variety is Mr. L. H. Perry, who has been a prominent winner at the large shows in many different States. Eggs from best exhibition matings, $2.00 per 15, $10.00 per 100. Eggs from other grand birds, but not the best, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

S. C. Black Minorcas.

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

Anconas—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Price, 15 eggs, $1.50; 30 for $2.50; 100 for $7.00.

S. C. White Leghorns.

Buff Orpingtons—The Orpingtons are the latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The combs are single and of medium size. The standard weight of cocks is 10 pounds, cockerels, 8½ pounds; hens, 8 pounds; pullets, 7 pounds. This breed is becoming very popular in America. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $7.00 per 100.

Black Orpingtons — $3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30; $10.00 per 100.

White Orpingtons — (Crystal White)— $3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30; $10.00 per 100.

Houdans—$1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Columbian Wyandottes—$3.00 per 15.

Pekin Ducks.

Rhode Island Reds—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. Tho pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Pekin Ducks—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, $2.00 per 11; $3.75 per 22.

Colored Muscovy Ducks are very profitable. They are very hardy and drakes often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Our eggs are extra choice, coming from a breeder who has won in many of the large shows. The birds are blue-black with white markings. These ducks do not quack like other ducks and roost in houses with hens. It takes five weeks to hatch the eggs. Price of eggs, $2.00 per 11; $3.75 per 22; $15.00 per 100.

Embden Geese are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, $2.50 per 6; $5.00 per 12.

Toulouse Geese — These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 50c each; 6 for $2.50; 12 for $5.00.

Toulouse Geese.

Berry Crates and Baskets

We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, $4.00 for 1,000. Special prices on larger lots.

STRAWBERRY HULLER FREE

Every patron who orders to the amount of $1.00 or more from this catalogue, will receive free by return mail, postpaid, one "Nip It" Strawberry Huller with our name and address stamped on it. See illustration herewith. This little instrument will be found very handy by the housewife when she is preparing strawberries for the table or for preserving. Everybody that we send them to is very much pleased.

How Express Rates are Figured

Express rates are now figured on a graduated scale from 1 pound to 100 pounds. To show our patrons what this means, we will give an illustration of the cost of sending packages of plants from Pulaski to Milwaukee, Wis., weighing from 1 pound to 100 pounds. The following are the charges:

1	lb.	$0.22	26	lb.	$0.54	51	lb.	$0.92	76	lb.	$1.29
2	"	.24	27	"	.56	52	"	.93	77	"	1.31
3	"	.26	28	"	.57	53	"	.95	78	"	1.32
4	"	.28	29	"	.59	54	"	.96	79	"	1.34
5	"	.30	30	"	.60	55	"	.98	80	"	1.35
6	"	.30	31	"	.62	56	"	.99	81	"	1.37
7	"	.30	32	"	.63	57	"	1.01	82	"	1.38
8	"	.30	33	"	.65	58	"	1.02	83	"	1.40
9	"	.30	34	"	.66	59	"	1.04	84	"	1.41
10	"	.30	35	"	.68	60	"	1.05	85	"	1.43
11	"	.32	36	"	.69	61	"	1.07	86	"	1.44
12	"	.33	37	"	.71	62	"	1.08	87	"	1.46
13	"	.35	38	"	.72	63	"	1.10	88	"	1.47
14	"	.36	39	"	.74	64	"	1.11	89	"	1.49
15	"	.38	40	"	.75	65	"	1.13	90	"	1.50
16	"	.39	41	"	.77	66	"	1.14	91	"	1.52
17	"	.41	42	"	.78	67	"	1.16	92	"	1.53
18	"	.42	43	"	.80	68	"	1.17	93	"	1.55
19	"	.44	44	"	.81	69	"	1.19	94	"	1.56
20	"	.45	45	"	.83	70	"	1.20	95	"	1.58
21	"	.47	46	"	.84	71	"	1.22	96	"	1.59
22	"	.48	47	"	.86	72	"	1.23	97	"	1.61
23	"	.50	48	"	.87	73	"	1.25	98	"	1.62
24	"	.51	49	"	.89	74	"	1.26	99	"	1.64
25	"	.53	50	"	.90	75	"	1.28	100	"	1.65

Cost of 100 lbs. to Boston or Philadelphia, $1.05; New York, 90c; San Francisco, $7.50; New Orleans, $3.12; St. Louis, $1.84; Dallas, Tex., $3.83; Cincinnati, $1.43; Niagara Falls, 75c.

Reduced Express Rates

IS THE MILLENIUM COMING?

It will be a great satisfaction to many to learn that the express companies have, on account of the competition of the parcel post and the pressure of the Interstate Commerce Commission, reduced their rates about 20 to 50 per cent all along the line. To illustrate how this works out, I will give two examples. Formerly, the regular rate for 100 pounds of merchandise to Chicago was $2.50, the rate on trees, plants and seeds was $1.90. The new rate is $2.00 on regular merchandise and $1.50 on seeds, trees and plants. On a 10 pound parcel of plants to Chicago, the former rate was 35c, the rate now is 29c. The former rate on 100 pounds to Los Angeles, Calif., was $9.60 for plants. It is now $7.20. On 10 pounds to Los Angeles, it used to be $1.14. It is now 86c. The most important change, it seems to me, is when a package goes over two express companies. In the past I have lost much trade by patrons getting disgusted over having to pay two rates when the package went over two companies' lines. Now the rate is estimated on the distance from the shipping point, regardless of the number of companies that the package travels over.

How Parcel Post Rates are Figured

Plants now come under the zone system, the same as other forms of merchandise. For the first or local zone, it is 5c for 1 lb. and ½c for each additional pound. For the second zone (not over 150 miles from Pulaski) it is 5c for 1 lb. and 1c for each additional lb. For the third zone (151 to 300 miles from Pulaski) 6c for 1 lb. and 2c for each additional lb. For the fourth zone (301 to 600 miles from Pulaski) 7c for 1 lb. and 4c for each additional lb. For the fifth zone (601 to 1,000 miles from Pulaski) 8c for 1 lb. and 6c for each additional lb. For the sixth zone (1001 to 1400 miles from Pulaski) 9c for 1 lb. and 8c for each additional lb. For the seventh zone (1401 to 1800 miles from Pulaski) 11c for 1 lb. and 10c for each additional lb. For the eighth zone (over 1800 miles from Pulaski) 12c for 1 lb. and 12c for each additional lb. You can send 50 lbs. in one package to the first and second zones (within 150 miles). In all other zones, the limit of weight for one package is 20 pounds.

"Farmer on the Strawberry"

"Worth its weight in gold" to any berry grower or person who contemplates growing berries. The results of a life time experience in growing berries, by Lawrence J. Farmer, "The Strawberry Man," of Pulaski, N. Y. Third edition, 100 pages with cover, profusely illustrated with over forty fine half-tone pictures, and all printed on nice book paper. Should be in every fruit grower's library. This is the third edition of this valuable little book, revised and brought down to date. We could fill a good sized volume with the letters from people who have read former editions and become successful in growing strawberries.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TREATED

Origin of the Strawberry.
The Different Species.
Who Ought to Grow Strawberries.
The Profits of Strawberries.
Strawberry Culture as a Side Issue.
Location of the Strawberry Bed.
Preparation of the Soil.
Plants and How to Procure Them.
Taking Up and Fixing the Plants Ready to Set.

What to Do With Plants from the Nursery.
Setting Out the Plants.
Hand Cultivation.
Horse Cultivation.
Training of the Runners.
Sex of the Strawberry.
Fertilizers for Strawberries.
Insect Enemies of Strawberries.
Fungous Diseases.
Winter Protection.
Spring Care of Plants.
Protection from Frosts.
Picking and Marketing.
"The New Strawberry Culture."
Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants.
Pickers and How to Get Them.
The Question of Help.
The Variety Question.
Growing Exhibition Berries.
Raspberry Culture.
Blackberry Culture.
Currant and Gooseberry Culture.
Questions and Answers.
Wintering Strawberries.
How to Prolong the Strawberry Season.
What Is a Good Day's Work?
Covering Strawberry Plants with Earth.
The Fellow Who Kills the Market.
The Strawberry Is a Modern Fruit.
New Ground for Strawberries.
Picking Berries on Shares.
Teach Others to Do It.
Weeding Strawberry Beds in Spring.
The Woes of the Introducer.
Cultural Directions for Beginners.
"Fall Bearing Strawberries."
How Fall Strawberries Differ from Other Kinds.
Treatment of Fall Strawberries.
Picking Fall Strawberries.
Marketing Fall Strawberries.
Our Experience with Fall Strawberries in 1910 and 1911.
Mulching and Frost Protection.
Cost of Growing Fall Strawberries.
Yields and Returns.
Varieties of Fall Strawberries.
How to Produce New Varieties.
Some Observations.
What Will the Outcome Be?
Exhibiting Strawberries at Fairs, Exhibitions, and the Like.
Testimonials from Leading Authorities.
Practical Suggestions on Marketing Berries.
Strawberries for Christmas.
"The Man With the Hoe."

Price of "Farmer on the Strawberry," 25c postpaid. **Money back if it does not please you.** To those who order $2.00 or more worth of plants from our catalogue, we will send the book for only 15c. When your order amounts to $5.00 or more, we send the book absolutely free.

The Originator of the Francis and Americus, Mr. Rockhill, orders 20 Copies of "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y. Grundy County, Iowa, March 11th, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Your letter is at hand, also the copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." Have looked the work through pretty carefully and am much pleased with it. The pictures show the true type of each variety. Your instructions on the care and treatment of everbearing varieties are the best ever written. I might be able to sell a few copies of your book, at any rate, I would like to send copies to a few friends and customers. Enclosed find check for $10.00. Take pay for the copy sent and forward by mail as many copies as you can afford to.

Yours very truly, H. ROCKHILL.

We will send this Book on Approval

You will not need to pay for it until you get it, read it and are satisfied with it. Could anything be more fair?

If you will sign your name and give your full address on the coupon below, we will mail you a copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry" for your inspection and approval. When you look it over and see what it is, you can either send us the price (25c) or remail it to us. We do not wish to force it upon you. So confident are we, however, that you will be pleased that we make this liberal offer, trusting to your honor to do the fair thing by us. If you keep it, it costs you 25 cents; if you return it, it only costs you the return postage, 3c.

Please fill out the coupon today, as we are anxious that you be put in touch with the information that it contains at once. It will surely make you a more prosperous berry grower.

Mr. Farmer says: "I woud like to have a copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry" placed in the home of every berry grower in America. If I could afford it, I would give every berry grower a free copy."

The publishers of Farm Journal sent Mr. Farmer a nice check for the story of the fall strawberries which they have published under the title of "Fall Bearing Strawberry Secrets." The same material about the fall bearing strawberries is also printed in the book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," along with all the other information about strawberries of all kinds. Please sign the attached coupon and mail to us at once. The book will go to you in next mail.

Cut Coupon Off at This Line

USE THIS COUPON TO GET "FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY" ON APPROVAL.

.....1915.

L. J. FARMER, Publisher of "Farmer on the Strawberry," Pulaski, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—Please send me, postage paid, one copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry" for inspection and approval. If after looking it over carefully I conclude to keep it, I will send you 25c (in stamps, money order or cash). If I do not keep it, I will return it within three days, in the same envelope that it came in, paying postage (3c) for its return. I also claim the right to get the book for only 15c, provided I send in an order for goods to the amount of $2.00 or more, and absolutely free if my order amounts to $5.00 or more.

Signed, Name.....

No..... Address.....

The Auto-Spray No. 1

Compressed Air Sprayer

UPWARDS OF 200,000 IN USE.

Diameter 7 inches.,	Weight, empty, 7 lbs.
Height, 2 feet.	Weight, loaded, 39 lbs.
Capacity, 3½ gallons.	Weight, shipping, 15 lbs.

The Auto-Spray No. 1 is the strongest and most simple in its working parts of any compressed air sprayer. Two pumpings of about 15 strokes on the plunger will discharge the contents under high and constant pressure. After pumping, the operator has nothing to do but direct the spray.

USES

For applying all insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, cattle fly oil, whitewash and cold water paint.

EQUIPMENT

The Auto-Spray No. 1 is regularly equipped with carrying strap, 2 feet of ½ inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid stream cap, and shut-off as selected and at prices below. This equipment is satisfactory for ordinary low down work.

EXTRA EQUIPMENT

AUTO-POP No. 1—Automatic. Operating the lever opens or closes the valve and works a cleansing stem through the nozzle aperture. Saves both time and solution. This is the only nozzle that is absolutely self-cleaning.

STOP COCK—Requires no explanation.

EXTENSION PIPES—Brass. Two foot lengths. For tree work two or three lengths are commonly used. The extensions screw into one another and connect direct to the shut-off. The nozzle goes on the far end of the extension.

BRASS ELBOW—For reaching the under side of leaves. Will fit either the shut-off or extension.

TWO ROW ATTACHMENT—All brass. The nozzles 9½ inches apart, are arranged at such an angle that they properly cover two rows at one operation.

BRASS STRAINER—Necessary in the proper preparation of solutions.

GUARANTEE

We warrant the Auto-Spray No. 1 to be perfect mechanically and to give satisfaction in every case, and will refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied customer within ten days after the receipt of the machine.

LIST PRICES

Auto-Spray No. 1A, brass tank with Stop cock	$7.50
Auto-Spray No. 1B, brass tank with Auto-Pop	8.00
Auto-Spray No. 1C, galvanized tank with Stop cock	5.00
Auto-Spray No. 1D, galvanized tank with Auto-Pop	5.50
Extension pipe, 2-foot lengths, solid brass, each	.50
Elbow Extension, solid brass	.30
Strainer, solid brass	1.00
Two-Row Attachment, solid brass	1.50
Torch	1.00
Auto-Pop No. 1, without hose or fittings	1.50
Auto-Pop No. 1, with hose and fittings	2.00
For use with Cattle Fly Oil and other oil preparations we substitute, where so ordered, special oil hose, for which an extra charge is made of	.50

Frederick's Transplanter

TRANSPLANTS TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, BEETS, SHRUBS, TREES, ETC.

Also the best device for Potato Planting.

FREDERICK'S TRANSPLANTER supplies a long needed tool for large or small farmer, nurseryman and greenhouse man; and this with the

STANDARD POTATO PLANTER enables one man to do the work of three ordinary men. Plants can be placed along a line or in squares to cultivate both ways. The **FREDERICK TRANSPLANTER** is so effective and simple in action that it does not require an expert. There is nothing to get out of order, and the cheapest kind of laborers quickly become proficient. Greenhouse men, who transplant small potted plants not over 2½ inches across, find it one of the greatest labor savers. Tomato, Tobacco and Cabbage growers say they do not know how they ever got along without it.

WHY YOU NEED IT. When the time comes for transplanting, the work must always be done quickly. When the user has one or more plant setters, the saving in labor alone will quickly pay for the setters, say nothing of the increased number of plants that can be put out in an hour. Each and every one is sold on a guarantee that it will set any stiff plant four inches or longer, with the understanding that if they are not perfectly satisfactory the planter can be returned at our expense and full purchase price refunded.

HOW IT WORKS. Place the plants in a basket or box arranged so a strap goes over the right shoulder, leaving it convenient for reaching in and taking out the plants with the left hand. With the left hand drop the plant, roots down, in top of transplanter, then force the point of the jaws into the ground the required depth, push forward and pressure of thumb on lever puts the tool in position for the next plant. Provision is made to plant either shallow or deep by changing brace and for large or small plants by changing lever bolt.

PRICE, $2.25. **For Sale by L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.**

ORDER SHEET—Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego County N. Y.

Please forward by.....
State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

Exp. or Frt. Office.....

Name .....

Post Office .....

County..... State.....

R. R. or Exp. Line.....

Forward on or about.....

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order $.....

Exp. Money Order $.....

Draft or Check $.....

Cash $.....

Stamps $.....

Total $.....

Date .....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	PRICE	

Light and Cook with Acetylene

There Is Nothing Nicer for Cooking Than the Acetylene Hot Plate.

A complete Lighting plant can be installed in the ordinary house for about $200.00.

The **Orion Generator**, placed in your cellar, gives all the conveniences of both gas and electricity, at less cost, and you are independent—you own your own plant.

Pull down on a little rod and the gas lights. Push up and put it out.

To learn more about it, address

MATTESON GAS COMPANY

Lock Box 70 **PULASKI, N. Y.**

Letters from Our Customers

"My Americus are doing nicely, but we have only about 60 plants and so we cannot pick many at once. The plants you sent me last week are doing nicely, every one is starting."—P. ELMENDORP, Catskill, New York, August 30, 1914.

"I have had good success with the Americus and Dunlap. I had great success with the packet of fall bearing seeds I got from you a year ago last March. They bore an immense crop this June past, and are starting now to fruit again. I have a few varieties selected out that are remarkable. I think they will beat the Americus."—PERCIVAL W. KINSLEY, Niagara Falls, New York, August 13, 1914.

"The Plum Farmer I have had from you for several years, I count as the best black cap. My customers gladly pay 5 cents more per quart for them than for any other variety I have." —A. L. LOVE, Lake Pleasant, New York, October 29, 1914.

"The 500 Plum Farmer received October 22 in fine condition. You must be a dreamer of the "Joseph" type. I concluded I needed 510 and ordered 500. When set I found it took just 572. This amount you sent instead of 500."—CHAS. C. FRANK, Olean, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1914.

"I wish to inquire your price on Americus fall bearing strawberry plants. I have quite a patch of them from the few I bought of you two years ago. I am sure that they will yield 20,000 quarts to the acre."—H. O. KRUSCHKE, Peet, Wisconsin, July 17, 1914.

"In the spring of 1913 I gave you a small order for berry plants of various kinds. You sent us an excess of every sort ordered for which we tender you our hearty, though tardy, thanks. Everything grew beautifully, but when fruiting time came we failed to find any Royal Purple raspberries. However, the Plum Farmer proved a delight to us. I never saw such large beautiful berries. My daughter and I measured one of the largest. It was a crown berry, and measured a good two and one-half inches in circumference and then she claimed I "squeezed" the berry. The Americus fall bearing berry surpassed all expectations in every way. In fact we are much pleased with everything we got from you at this time, but, for time, expense, and trouble, the "Plum Farmer" raspberry is the most profitable for us to raise."—MRS. K. L. SMITH, Mount Vernon, Ohio, September 28, 1914.

"I purchased a small order of you last spring (A-4194) which has proved satisfactory in every way. Every one of the strawberries lived. Picked ripe strawberries Sept. 23 which were of fair size and excellent flavor."—A. D. WADHAMS, Pueblo, Colorado, Sept. 25, 1914.

"This spring I bought 3 thousand strawberry plants of you and have cared for them as best I knew how. I have sprayed every two weeks and kept them free from weeds and they look fine."—CHAS. A. TRENKLE, Cuba, New York, November 9, 1914.

"It was two years or more that I received your book on autumn bearing strawberries. My plants have increased largely and are now covered with berries, but I am losing great quantities through the crickets and ants. Can you suggest anything that I could do to stop this?"—MRS. W. D. PAGE, Milford, Connecticut, September 1, 1914.

"The strawberries are doing fine. I hope to visit your place this autumn and buy some perennial flowers and asparagus and some more strawberries. I was greatly interested in your book on strawberry culture and thank you very much for it."—MARIETTA HOLLEY (Josiah Allen's wife), Pierrepoint Manor, New York, July 30, 1914.

"The 25 Francis plants arrived in good shape and are doing finely. I let a couple of the plants fruit very lightly. Have three large luscious berries nearly ripe and have succeeded in getting several people interested."—G. L. TRAFFARN, Camden, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1914.

"I would like about 100 more fall bearing strawberry plants. I tried 25 and they have done fine, so will put in a larger bed this fall."—AUGUST SCHNEYER, Piqua, Ohio, August 30, 1914.